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# ENTS OF THE LATIN TONGUE,

1503

## RATED BY PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.

BY

CHARLES H. LYON,

CLASSICAL INSTRUCTORS IN THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

*ἔργου δὲ παντὸς ἦν τις ἄρχηται καλῶς,*
*καὶ τὰς τελευτὰς εἰκὸς ἕσθ' οὕτως ἔχειν.*
*Soph. Fragm.*

NEW-YORK:

PER & BROTHERS—82 CLIFF-STREET.

1834.

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TO

ARLES ANTHON, LL.D.

ESSOR OF LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

AND

CTOR OF THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL,

THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

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ncipal reason for undertaking the present work
mpossibility of finding a Latin Grammar adapted
de of instruction pursued in the department of the
-School committed to my charge; for the true end
ementary Grammar is to give the beginner an in-
the mechanism of the language, and by being
this he will insensibly acquire a sure knowledge
ıental principles. With this view I have rejected
will not be immediately needed by the pupil, and
plied progressive lessons to familiarize him with
:tions and mechanical structure of the language.
have departed from the usage of this country, as
ıg significant names to the conjugations of the verbs,
to the kind suggestion of Professor Anthon, and it
other sanction. The rules of Syntax have been
vith but little change from those of Dr. Adam, which,
ıey might be generalized into a much smaller com-
nevertheless best adapted to the capacities of young
in their present form. Should this work meet the
of other instructors, and the wants of other pupils,
ɔe gratified. If it should not, I shall still have no
regret, so long as the interest of those whom I
is promoted, and their progress in the language
ıted.

C. H. L.



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## LETTERS.

ters are the same as in the English language, nission of *w*.

nem are vowels; viz. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*; the rest are .

wels joined in one sound make a diphthong. hthongs in Latin are eight; viz. *ae*, *oe*, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*,

consonants, four are liquids; viz. *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*; the utes, with the exception of *s*, which is of a pecu-

bining letters into words, every vowel makes a nless it be in a diphthong; thus the Latin word ronounced *mī-les*.

ign – placed over a vowel, shows it to be long; ws it to be short.

## PARTS OF SPEECH.

rts of speech in Latin are nine; viz.

ADJECTIVE, PRONOUN, VERB, PARTICIPLE, de-

B, PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, INTERJECTION, un-

## NOUN.

oun is the name of any person, place, or thing. It Genders, and is varied by Cases and Numbers.

enders are, *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

are six cases, *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Ac-* *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

e are two numbers, *Singular* and *Plural*.

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the ending of the genitive singular, thus:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ae*, | *i*, | *is*, | *us*, | *eï*. |

### GENERAL RULES.

1. Nouns of the neuter gender have the nominative, accusative, and vocative alike in both numbers; and these cases in the plural end always in *a*.

2. The dative and ablative plural end always alike.

3. The vocative, for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is like the nominative.

4. Proper names mostly want the plural.

### FIRST DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Nouns of the first declension end in *a*, *e*, *as*, *es*.

Latin nouns end only in *a*, and are thus declined,

Vi-ă, fem. *a way.*

| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | Vi-ă, | *a way,* | Nom. | Vi-æ, | *ways,* |
| Gen. | Vi-æ, | *of a way,* | Gen. | Vi-ārum, | *of ways,* |
| Dat. | Vi-æ, | *to a way,* | Dat. | Vi-īs, | *to ways,* |
| Acc. | Vi-am, | *a way,* | Acc. | Vi-ās, | *ways,* |
| Voc. | Vi-ă, | *O way,* | Voc. | Vi-æ, | *O ways,* |
| Abl. | Vi-ā, | *by a way.* | Abl. | Vi-īs, | *by ways.* |

In like manner decline,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aqua, *water,* | Lūna, *the moon,* | Sēmĭta, *a path,* |
| Aura, *a breeze,* | Pĕtra, *a rock,* | Stōla, *a robe,* |
| Bellua, *a beast,* | Puella, *a damsel,* | Victōria, *victory,* |
| Cărīna, *a keel,* | Rōsa, *a rose,* | Vīta, *life.* |
| Cūra, *care,* | | |

*Note.*—The following nouns have *ābus* in the dative and ablative plural, to distinguish them in these cases from masculines in *us*, of the second declension.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anĭma, *the soul,* | Equa, *a mare,* |
| Asĭna, *a she-ass,* | Famŭla, *a maid-servant,* |
| Dea, *a goddess,* | Fĭlia, *a daughter,* |

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ns in *as* are declined like *via*, only they have *am* n the accusative; as, *tiāras*, a turban; acc. *tiāram*,

ns in *es* and *e* are thus declined:

Anchīses, *Anchises*, the name of a man.

*Singular.*

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Anchīs-es, | A. Anchis-en, |
| G. Anchis-æ, | V. Anchis-e, or ă, |
| D. Anchis-æ, | A. Anchis-e, or ā. |

Pēnĕlŏpe, *Penelope*, the name of a woman.

*Singular.*

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Pēnĕlŏp-e, | A. Penelŏp-en, |
| G. Penelŏp-es, | V. Penelŏp-e, |
| D. Penelŏp-e, | A. Penelŏp-e. |

## SECOND DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

ouns of the second declension end in *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *us*, *um*, *n*.

*s* and *on* are Greek terminations.

ouns in *um* and *on* are neuter; the rest are masculine.

Puĕr, masc. *a boy.*

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Puĕr, | *a boy*, | N. Puĕr-ī, | *boys*, |
| Puĕr-ī, | *of a boy*, | G. Puĕr-ōrum, | *of boys*, |
| Puĕr-ō, | *to a boy*, | D. Puĕr-īs, | *to boys*, |
| Puĕr-um, | *a boy*, | A. Puĕr-ōs, | *boys*, |
| Puĕr, | *O boy*, | V. Puĕr-ī, | *O boys*, |
| Puĕr-ō, | *by a boy.* | A. Puĕr-īs. | *by boys.* |

In like manner decline,

Furcĭfer, *a villain*, Sŏcer, *a father-in-law*,

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| Singular. | | Plural. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| . Līb-ĕr, | *a book,* | N. Līb-rī, | *books,* |
| . Līb-rī, | *of a book,* | G. Līb-rōrum, | *of books,* |
| . Līb-rō, | *to a book,* | D. Līb-rīs, | *to books,* |
| . Līb-rum, | *a book,* | A. Līb-rōs, | *books,* |
| . Līb-ĕr, | *O book,* | V. Līb-rī, | *O books,* |
| . Līb-rō, | *by a book.* | A. Līb-rīs, | *by books.* |

In like manner decline,

| | |
|---|---|
| Aper, *a wild boar,* | Măgister, *a master,* |
| Arbĭter, *a judge,* | Mĭnister, *a servant.* |

Dŏmĭn-ŭs, masc. *a lord.*

| Singular. | | Plural. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| . Dŏmĭn-ŭs, | *a lord,* | N. Domĭn-ī, | *lords,* |
| . Domĭn-ī, | *of a lord,* | G. Domĭn-ōrum, | *of lords,* |
| . Domĭn-ō, | *to a lord,* | D. Domĭn-īs, | *to lords,* |
| . Domĭn-um, | *a lord,* | A. Domĭn-ōs, | *lords,* |
| . Domĭn-ĕ, | *O lord,* | V. Domĭn-ī, | *O lords,* |
| Domĭn-ō, | *by a lord.* | A. Domĭn-īs, | *by lords.* |

In like manner decline,

| | |
|---|---|
| Agnus, *a lamb,* | Lēgātus, *an ambassador,* |
| Cygnus, *a swan,* | Servus, *a slave,* |
| Equus, *a horse,* | Tyrannus, *a tyrant.* |

*Note.*—Proper names in *ius* lose *us* in the voc. (*ie* being contracted o *i*) as *Hōrātius, Hōrāti. Fīlius,* a son, also has *fīli; gĕnius,* e's guardian angel, *gĕni;* and *deus,* a god, has *deus* in the voc., and the plural more frequently *dii* and *diis,* than *dei* and *deis. Meus,* , an adjective pronoun, has *mi,* and sometimes *meus,* in the voca- e.

Regn-um, neut. *a kingdom.*

| Singular. | | Plural. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Regn-um, | *a kingdom,* | N. Regn-ă, | *kingdoms,* |
| Regn-ī, | *of a kingdom,* | G. Regn-ōrum, | *of kingdoms,* |
| Regn-ō, | *to a kingdom,* | D. Regn-īs, | *to kingdoms,* |
| Regn-um, | *a kingdom,* | A. Regn-ă, | *kingdoms,* |
| Regn-um, | *O kingdom,* | V. Regn-ă, | *O kingdoms,* |
| Regn-ō, | *by a kingdom,* | A. Regn-īs, | *by kingdoms.* |

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ljective denotes the quality of an object.
ves have *two* declensions; the *First and Second*, *Third.*
ves of the first and second declension follow the ons of the first and second declensions of nouns.
of the third declension follow the terminations of declension of nouns.

## AND SECOND DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

djectives of this declension are of *three* termina-

have their masculine in *us* or *er* (which last was *y ĕrus*), their feminine in *a*, and their neuter in *um.*

| Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
|---|---|---|
| Bŏn-ŭs, | ă, | um, *good.* |

| *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ŭs, | ă, | um, | N. Bŏn-ī, | æ, | ă, |
| ī, | æ, | ī, | G. Bŏn-ōrum, | ārum, | ōrum, |
| ō | æ, | ō, | D. Bŏn-īs, | īs, | īs, |
| um, | am, | um, | A. Bŏn-ōs, | ās, | ă, |
| ĕ, | ă, | um, | V. Bŏn-ī, | æ, | ă, |
| ō, | ā, | ō. | A. Bŏn-īs, | is, | īs. |

In like manner decline,

| | |
|---|---|
| ous, *white.* | Dūrus, *hard.* |
| us, *high.* | Egrĕgius, *remarkable.* |
| duus, *lofty.* | Exīguus, *small.* |
| rbărus, *barbarous.* | Formōsus, *beautiful.* |
| ārus, *illustrious.* | Horrīdus, *horrid.* |
| rus, *dire.* | Ignāvus, *idle.* |

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Nūbēs, fem. *a cloud.*

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Nūb-ēs, | *a cloud,* | N. Nūb-ēs, | *clouds,* |
| G. Nūb-ĭs, | *of a cloud,* | G. Nūb-ium, | *of clouds,* |
| D. Nūb-ī, | *to a cloud,* | D. Nūb-ĭbŭs, | *to clouds,* |
| A. Nūb-em, | *a cloud,* | A. Nūb-ēs, | *clouds.* |
| V. Nūb-ēs, | *O cloud,* | V. Nūb-ēs, | *O clouds,* |
| A. Nūb-ĕ, | *by a cloud.* | A. Nūb-ĭbŭs, | *by clouds.* |

In like manner decline,

Cautes, f. *a cliff.* Sēpes, f. *a hedge.*
Rūpes, f. *a rock.*

Lăpĭs, masc. *a stone.*

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Lăp-ĭs, | *a stone,* | N. Lap-ĭdēs, | *stones,* |
| G. Lap-ĭdĭs, | *of a stone,* | G. Lap-ĭdum, | *of stones,* |
| D. Lap-ĭdī, | *to a stone,* | D. Lap-ĭdĭbŭs, | *to stones,* |
| A. Lap-ĭdem, | *a stone,* | A. Lap-ĭdēs, | *stones,* |
| V. Lap-ĭs, | *O stone,* | V. Lap-ĭdēs, | *O stones,* |
| A. Lap-ĭdĕ, | *by a stone.* | A. Lap-ĭdĭbŭs, | *by stones.* |

In like manner decline,

Cassis, f. *a helmet.* Pyrămis, f. *a pyramid.*
Iris, f. *the rainbow.*

Căpŭt, neut. *the head.*

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N Căp-ŭt, | *a head,* | N. Cap-ĭtă, | *heads,* |
| G. Cap-ĭtĭs. | *of a head,* | G. Cap-ĭtum, | *of heads,* |
| D. Cap-ĭtī, | *to a head,* | D. Cap-ĭtĭbŭs, | *to heads,* |
| A. Cap-ŭt, | *a head,* | A. Cap-ĭtă, | *heads,* |
| V. Cap-ŭt, | *O head,* | V. Cap-ĭtă, | *O heads,* |
| A. Cap-ĭtĕ, | *by a head.* | A. Cap-ĭtĭbŭs, | *by heads.* |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *by a net.* | A. Rēt-ībŭs, | *by nets.* |

In like manner decline,

, n. *a shield.* Cŭbīle, n. *a couch.*
āve, n. *a room.* Sĕdīle, n. *a seat.*

Itĕr, neut. *a journey.*

| *ingular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *a journey,* | N. It-ĭnĕră, | *journeys,* |
| s, | *of a journey,* | G. It-ĭnĕrum, | *of journeys,* |
| | *to a journey,* | D. It-ĭnĕrībŭs, | *to journeys,* |
| | *a journey,* | A. It-ĭnĕră, | *journeys,* |
| | *O journey,* | V. It-ĭnĕră, | *O journeys,* |
| , | *by a journey.* | A. It-ĭnĕrībus, | *by journeys.* |

Tempŭs, neut. *time.*

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ŭs, | *time,* | N. Temp-ŏră, | *times,* |
| ŏrĭs, | *of time,* | G. Temp-ŏrum, | *of times,* |
| ŏrī, | *to time,* | D. Temp-ŏrĭbŭs, | *to times,* |
| ŭs, | *time,* | A. Temp-ŏră, | *times,* |
| ŭs, | *O time,* | V. Temp-ŏră, | *O times,* |
| ŏrĕ, | *by time.* | A. Temp-ŏrĭbŭs, | *by times.* |

In like manner decline,

us, n. *a body.* Nĕmus, n. *a grove.*
s, n. *honour.* Pectus, n. *the breast.*

Dens, masc. *a tooth.*

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *a tooth,* | N. Dent-ēs, | *teeth,* |
| s, | *of a tooth,* | G. Dent-ium, | *of teeth,* |
| , | *to a tooth,* | D. Dent-ĭbŭs, | *to teeth,* |
| em, | *a tooth,* | A. Dent-ēs, | *teeth,* |
| | *O tooth,* | V. Dent-ēs, | *O teeth,* |
| ĕ, | *by a tooth.* | A. Dent-ĭbŭs, | *by teeth.* |

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ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR. Some nouns have *im* in the accusative singular; and several in *is* have either *em* or *im*; as, *navis*, acc. *navem*, or *navim*.

ABLATIVE SINGULAR. Nouns which have *im* or *in* in the accusative have *i* in the ablative; those which have *em* or *im* in the accusative, have their ablative in *e* or *i*; also neuters in *e*, *al*, and, *ar*, have *i* in the ablative.

NOMINATIVE PLURAL.

The nominative plural ends in *es*, when the noun is either masculine or feminine; as *sermōnes*, *rupes*.

Neuters, which have *e* in the ablative singular, have *a* in the nominative plural; but those which have *i* in the ablative make *ia*; as, *sedīlia*, *calcāria*.

GENITIVE PLURAL.

Nouns which have *i* only in the ablative singular, or either *e* or *i*, make the genitive plural in *ium*.

Monosyllables in *as* have *ium*; but polysyllables have rather *um*.

Nouns in *es* and *is*, which do not increase in the genitive, have also *ium*. So likewise nouns ending in two consonants.

## THIRD DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The adjectives of this declension are of *one* or *two* terminations.*

* The following adjectives belong to this declension, though they have *es* terminations.

Acer, *sharp*.
Alăcer, *cheerful*.
Campester, *belonging to a plain*.
Celeber, *famous*.
Celer, *swift*.
Equester, *belonging to a horse*.
Palluster, *marshy*.
Pedester, *on foot*.
Salūber, *wholesome*.
Sylvester, *woody*.
Volūcer, *swift*.

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| | |
|---|---|
| ix, | ix, |
| īcĭs, | īcĭs, |
| īcī, | īcī, |
| īcem, | ix, |
| ix, | ix, |
| r īcī, &c. | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N. | Fel-īcēs, | īcēs, īciă, |
| G. | Fel-īcium, | īcium, īcium, |
| D. | Fel-īcĭbŭs, | īcĭbŭs, īcĭbŭs, |
| A. | Fel-īcēs, | īcēs, īciă, |
| V. | Fel-īcēs, | īcēs, īciă, |
| A. | Fel-īcĭbŭs, | īcĭbŭs, īcĭbŭs. |

In like manner decline,

| | |
|---|---|
| ıs, *bold.* | Sagax,-ācis, *sagacious.* |
| is, *capacious.* | Supplex,-īcis, *suppliant.* |

| Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
|---|---|---|
| Prūd-ens, | ens, | ens, *prudent.* |

| *ngular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s, | ens, | ens, | N. | Prud-entēs, | entēs, entiă, |
| tis, | entĭs, | entĭs, | G. | Prud-entium, | entium, entium, |
| tī, | entī, | entī, | D. | Prud-entĭbŭs, | entĭbŭs, entĭbŭs, |
| tem, | entem, | ens, | A. | Prud-entēs, | entēs, entiă, |
| ıs, | ens, | ens, | V. | Prud-entēs, | entēs, entiă, |
| ntē, or entī, &c. | | | A. | Prud-entĭbŭs, | entĭbŭs, entĭbŭs. |

In like manner decline,

| | |
|---|---|
| -antis, *handsome.* | Săpiens, *wise.* |
| s, *crowded.* | Sīlens, *silent.* |
| *huge.* | |



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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. | Lēn-īs, | īs, | īs, | G. Lēn-ium, | ium, ium, |
| D. | Lēn-ī, | ī, | ī, | D. Lēn-ĭbŭs, | ĭbŭs, ĭbŭs, |
| A. | Lēn-em, | em, | ĕ, | A. Lēn-ēs, | ēs, iă, |
| V. | Lēn-ĭs, | ĭs, | ĕ, | V. Lēn-ēs, | ēs, iă, |
| A. | Lēn-ī, | ī, | ī. | A. Lēn-ĭbŭs, | ĭbŭs, ĭbŭs. |

In like manner decline,

Amābĭlis, *lovely.*
Brĕvis, *short.*
Crūdēlis, *cruel.*
Coelestis, *celestial.*
Cōmis, *affable.*
Dēformis, *ugly.*
Dŏcĭlis, *teachable.*
Dulcis, *sweet.*
Făcĭlis, *easy.*
Fortis, *brave.*
Frăgĭlis, *brittle.*
Grandis, *great.*
Grăvis, *heavy.*
Imbellis, *unwarlike.*
Immānis, *vast.*
Incŏlŭmis, *safe.*
Insignis, *beautiful.*
Lēthālis, *deadly.*
Lĕvis, *light.*
Lībĕrālis, *liberal.*
Mītis, *meek.*
Mortālis, *mortal.*
Rēgālis, *kingly.*
Servīlis, *servile.*
Sublīmis, *lofty.*
Terrestris, *earthly.*
Tristis, *sad.*
Vīrĭdis, *green.*

| Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
|---|---|---|
| Acĕr, or ācrĭs, | ācrĭs, | ācrĕ, *sharp.* |

| | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. | A-cĕr or-crĭs, | crĭs, | crĕ, | N. A-crēs, | crēs, | criă, |
| G. | A-crĭs, | crĭs, | crĭs, | G. A-crium, | crium, | crium, |
| D. | A-crī, | crī, | crī, | D. A-crĭbŭs, | crĭbŭs, | crĭbŭs, |
| A. | A-crem, | crem, | crĕ, | A. A-crēs, | crēs, | criă, |
| V. | A-cĕr or-crĭs, | crĭs, | crĕ, | V. A-crēs, | crēs, | criă, |
| A. | A-crī, | crī, | crī. | A. A-crĭbŭs, | crĭbŭs, | crĭbŭs. |

In like manner decline, *ālăcer* or *ālăcris*, *cĕlĕr* or *cĕlĕris*, and the other adjectives included in the note on page 16.

RULES.

1. Adjectives of the third declension have *e* or *i* in the

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| | |
|---|---|
| ax latro. | Capax conclave. |
| ber histrio. | Dulce cubile. |
| quens concio. | Incolume sedile. |
| is sermo. | Grande ancile. |
| anis rupes. | Forte pectus. |
| dis sepes. | Mortale corpus. |
| limis cautes. | Regale decus. |
| ndis nubes. | Silens nemus. |
| is cassis. | Deformis dens. |
| vis lapis. | Imbellis gens. |
| ens pyramis. | Mitis parens. |
| lestis iris. | Lethalis serpens. |

## FOURTH DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

s of the fourth declension end in *us* and *u*.

s in *us* are masculine; those in *u* are neuter, and able in the singular.

Currus, masc. *a chariot.*

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| -rŭs, | *a chariot,* | N. Cur-rūs, | *chariots,* |
| -rūs, | *of a chariot,* | G. Cur-ruum, | *of chariots,* |
| -ruī, | *to a chariot,* | D. Cur-rĭbŭs, | *to chariots,* |
| -rum, | *a chariot,* | A. Cur-rūs, | *chariots,* |
| -rūs, | *O chariot,* | V. Cur-rūs, | *O chariots,* |
| -rū, | *by a chariot.* | A. Cur-rĭbŭs, | *by chariots.* |

In like manner decline,

| | |
|---|---|
| ructus, *fruit.* | Mĕtus, *fear.* |
| rădus, *a step.* | Nūtus, *a nod.* |
| ăcus, *a lake.* | Vultus, *the countenance.* |
| luctus, *grief.* | |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Cor-nū, | *a horn,* | N. Cor-nuă, | *horns,* |
| G. Cor-nu, | *of a horn,* | G. Cor-nuum, | *of horns,* |
| D. Cor-nu, | *to a horn,* | D. Cor-nĭbŭs, | *to horns,* |
| A. Cor-nu, | *a horn,* | A. Cor-nuă, | *horns,* |
| V. Cor-nu, | *O horn,* | V. Cor-nuă, | *O horns,* |
| A. Cor-nu, | *by a horn.* | A. Cor-nĭbŭs, | *by horns.* |

In like manner decline,

Gĕnu, *the knee.* Vĕru, *a spit.*

Observe, however, that they have either *ĭbus* or *ŭbus* in the dative and ablative plural.

A few nouns of the fourth declension are feminine, viz.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acus, | *a needle.* | Pĕnus, | *a storehouse.* |
| Anus, | *an old woman.* | Portĭcus, | *a gallery.* |
| Dŏmus, | *a house.* | Spĕcus, | *a den.* |
| Fĭcus, | *a fig.* | Trĭbus, | *a tribe.* |
| Mănus, | *the hand.* | | |

*Dŏmus* is both of the fourth and second declension; thus,—

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Dŏm-ŭs, | *a house,* | N. Dom-ūs, | *houses,* |
| G. Dom-ūs, *or* ī,* *of a house,* | | G. Dom-ōrum, or uum, | *of houses,* |
| D. Dom-uī, *or* ō, *to a house,* | | D. Dom-ĭbŭs, | *to houses,* |
| A. Dom-um, | *a house,* | A. Dom-ōs, *or* us, | *houses,* |
| V. Dom-ŭs, | *O house,* | V. Dom-ūs, | *O houses,* |
| A. Dom-ō, | *by a house.* | A. Dom-ĭbŭs, | *by houses.* |

* *Domus* in the genitive signifies of a house; and *domi*, at home, *or* of home.

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| | |
|---|---|
| gnus currus. | Longa porticus. |
| ūrus fructus. | Sagax vultus. |
| ertus gradus. | Capax domus. |
| vilis metus. | Acris acus. |
| vus luctus. | Supplex genu. |
| ida manus. | Ingens veru. |
| citus nutus. | Alta cornua. |
| manis lacus. | |

## FIFTH DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

of the fifth declension end in *es*, and are of the gender.

Res, fem. *a thing*.

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* |
|---|---|---|
| *a thing*, | N. Rēs, | *things*, |
| *of a thing*, | G. Rērum, | *of things*, |
| *to a thing*, | D. Rēbŭs, | *to things*, |
| *a thing*, | A. Rēs, | *things*, |
| *O thing*. | V. Rēs, | *O things*, |
| *by a thing*. | A. Rēbŭs, | *by things*. |

In like manner decline,

| | |
|---|---|
| es, *a line of battle*. | Pernĭcies, *destruction*. |
| sāries, *hair*. | Răbies, *madness*. |
| s, *a day*. m. and f. | Sănies, *gore*. |
| cies, *a face*. | Sĕries, *a row*. |
| les, *faith*. | Spes, *hope*. |
| ácies, *ice*. | |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Exigua acies. | Sancta nides. |
| Atra sanies. | Brevis dies. |
| Formosa cæsaries. | Tristis pernicies. |
| Longa series. | Incerta spes. |
| Dira rabies. | Sacræ res. |

## IRREGULAR NOUNS.

In double nouns, both are declined, when combined in the nominative case; as,

Rēspublĭcă, fem. *a commonwealth.*

| *Singular.* | *Plural.* |
|---|---|
| N. Rēspublĭcă, | N. Rēspublĭcæ, |
| G. Reipublĭcæ, | G. Rērumpublĭcārum, |
| D. Reipublĭcæ, | D. Rēbuspublĭcīs, |
| A. Rempublĭcam, | A. Rēspublĭcās, |
| V. Rēspublĭcă, | V. Rēspublĭcæ, |
| A. Rēpublĭcā. | A. Rēbuspublĭcīs. |

Jusjurandum, neut. *an oath.*

| *Singular.* | *Plural.* |
|---|---|
| N. Jusjūrandum, | N. Jurājūrandă, |
| G. Jūrisjūrandī, | G. Jurumjūrandōrum, |
| D. Jūrījūrandō, | D. Jurībusjūrandīs, |
| A. Jusjūrandum, | A. Jurājūrandă, |
| V. Jusjūrandum, | V. Jurājūrandă, |
| A. Jūrējūrandō. | A. Jurībusjūrandīs. |

If a nominative is combined with some other case, then the nominative only is declined; as,

Păterfămĭlias, masc. *a master of a family.*

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Păterfămĭlias, | A. Pătremfămĭlias, |
| G. Pătrisfămĭlias, | V. Păterfămĭlias, |
| D. Pătrīfămĭlias, | A. Pătrĕfămĭlias. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| A. Vī, | A. Vīrĭbŭs, |
| N. Bōs, | N. Bŏvēs, |
| G. Bŏvĭs, | G. Boum, |
| D. Bŏvī, | D. Bōbŭs, or Būbŭs, |
| A. Bŏvem, | A. Bŏvēs, |
| V. Bōs, | V. Bŏvēs, |
| A. Bŏvĕ, | A. Bōbŭs, or Būbŭs. |

*Singular.*

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Jūpĭter, | A. Jŏvem, |
| G. Jŏvĭs, | V. Jūpĭter, |
| D. Jŏvī, | A. Jŏvĕ. |

## PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

vita. Docilis puer. Acria verba. Bonus sermo. domus. Terrestres res. Amabilis puella. Sapiens Elegans templum. Magna rupes. Pulchra manus. spublica. Lenis aura. Crudelis tyrannus. Durus Capax portus. Insignis facies. Sacrum jusjuran- Facilis victoria. Felix dominus. Dulce pomum. sedile. Sedulus paterfamilias. Liberalis socer. n caput. Levis arcus. Mortalis vis. Sagax Fragile filum. Longum iter. Coelestis spes. bos. Fortis filius. Triste negotium. Quietum Barbaræ gentes. Magnus Jupiter.

## ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

### RULES.

ns denoting the same person or thing, agree in case.

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mius consul. Horatius poeta. Marcus Marcellus eximus vir.

Spes victoriæ. Vox Dei. Filius Reguli. Lex naturæ. Domus Cæsaris. Magna pars exercitus. Dubia fortuna belli. Tumidæ undæ ponti. Magna proemia diligentiæ. Publicus nuncius populi Romani. Incerta potestas regum. Sempiterni cursus stellarum. Magnus concursus hominum.

Cicero pater patriæ. Numa Pompilius rex Romanorum. Sapientia ornamentum vitæ. Philosophia mater artium. Ancus Martius nepos Numæ Pompilii.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparison of adjectives is the expression of their signification in different degrees.*

There are three degrees of comparison, the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.

The positive degree is the unchanged form of the adjective.

The comparative increases or diminishes the signification of the positive.

The superlative increases or diminishes the signification of the positive to the highest or lowest degree.

## FORMATION OF THE DEGREES.

The comparative is formed from the first case of the positive ending in *i*, by adding the syllable *or* for the masculine and feminine, and *us* for the neuter. The superlative is formed from the same case, by adding *ssĭmus;* thus, *altus*, high; gen. *alti;* comparative, *alti-or*, *or*, *us;* superlative, *alti-ssĭmus*.

* In some adjectives, the signification does not admit of comparison; as *crastĭnus*, of, *or* belonging to, to-morrow; *infĭnĭtus*, infinite.

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ve *entior* and *entissimus;* as *mălēdĭcŭs, mălēdi-ălēdicentissĭmus.*

mparative is always of the third declension; the e of the first and second.

ratives are thus declined:—

| Masc. | Fem. | Neut. |
|---|---|---|
| Dūri-ŏr, | ŏr, | ŭs, *harder.* |

| *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ŏr, | ŏr, | ŭs, | N. Duri-ōrēs, | ōrēs, | ōră, |
| ōrĭs, | ōrĭs, | ōrĭs, | G. Duri-ōrum, | ōrum, | ōrum, |
| ōrī, | ōrī, | ōrī, | D. Duri-ōrĭbŭs, | ōrĭbŭs, | ōrĭbŭs, |
| ōrem, | ōrem, | ŭs, | A. Duri-ōrēs, | ōrēs, | ōră, |
| ŏr, | ŏr, | ŭs, | V. Duri-ōrēs, | ōrēs, | ōră, |
| ōrē, or ōrī, &c. | | | A. Duri-ōrĭbŭs, | ōrĭbŭs, | ōrĭbŭs. |

## REGULAR AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| nus, *good,* | mĕlior, | optĭmus. |
| lus, *bad,* | pejor, | pessĭmus. |
| gnus, *great,* | major, | maxĭmus. |
| rvus, *small,* | mĭnor, | mĭnĭmus. |
| ltus, *much,* | plus, | plūrĭmus. |

in the singular has only the neuter gender; in the has plūres, plūra, and plūria.

following adjectives have regular comparatives, but e superlative differently:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| , *near,* | citerior, | citĭmus. |
| er, *right,* | dexterior, | dextĭmus. |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Intĕrus, *inward*, | interior, | intĭmus. |
| Mātūrus, *ripe*, | maturior, | maturrĭmus *or* maturissĭmus. |
| Postĕrus, *behind*, | posterior, | postrēmus. |
| Sŭpĕrus, *high*, | superior, | suprēmus *or* summus. |

The following are not used in the positive:—

Dētĕrior, *worse*, deterrĭmus.
Ocior, *swifter*, ocissĭmus.
Prior, *former*, prīmus.
Prŏpior, *nearer*, proxĭmus.
Ultĕrior, *farther*, ultĭmus.

The following want the comparative:—

Inclўtus, *renowned*, inclytissĭmus.
Mĕrĭtus, *deserving*, meritissĭmus.
Nŏvus, *new*, novissĭmus.
Nūpĕrus, *late*, nūperrĭmus.
Par, *equal*, părissĭmus.
Sacer, *sacred*, sacerrĭmus.

The following want the superlative:—

Adŏlescens, *young*, ădolescentior.
Diŭturnus, *lasting*, diuturnior.
Ingens, *huge*, ingentior.
Jŭvĕnis, *young*, junior.
Opīmus, *rich*, opimior.
Prōnus, *inclined downwards*, pronior.
Sătur, *full*, satŭrior.
Sĕnex, *old*, senior.

To supply the superlative of *juvenis*, or *adolescens*, we say mĭnĭmus *natu*, the youngest; and of *senex*, maxĭmus natu, the oldest.

## LESSON ON THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

### RULES.

The comparative degree governs the ablative when *quam*, *than*, is omitted.

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Pulcherrima facies. Ultima hora. Sicilia, cele-
nsula. Darius mitissimus rex Persarum. Maxima
s dictaturæ. Antiquissimi reges Macedonum.
montes Helvetiæ.

or melle. Præstantior auro. Facundior Cicerone.
a melior gemmis. Monumentum perennius ære.
octior patre. Amicus carior vita.

r fratrum. Maximus consulum. Meritissimus
. Inclytissimus mortalium. Doctissimus Roma-
Senatorum maximus natu. Calumnia nocen-
omnium rerum. Justitia præstantissima omnium
.

## NUMERALS.

ds which denote number are called numerals. They
er adjectives or adverbs.

eral adjectives are divided into *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*,
*utive*, and *Multiplicative*.

linals answer to the question how many?

nals express the place, or number, in succession.

ributives denote how many to each.

tiplicatives denote how many fold.

| ARDINAL. | ORDINAL. | DISTRIBUTIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| *e, two, &c.* | *First, second, &c.* | *One by one, &c.* |
| ius. | Prīmus. | Singŭli. |
| uo. | Sĕcundus. | Bīni. |
| res. | Tertius. | Terni. |
| ŭatuor. | Quartus. | Quăterni. |
| uinque. | Quintus. | Quīni. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 Nŏvem. | Nōnus. | Nŏvēni. |
| 10 Dĕcem. | Dĕcĭmus. | Dēni. |
| 11 Undĕcim. | Undĕcimus. | Undēni. |
| 12 Duŏdĕcim. | Duodecimus. | Duodēni. |
| 13 Trĕdĕcim. | Decimus tertius. | Terni deni, *or* trĕdēni. |
| 14 Quatuordecim. | Decimus quartus. | Quaterni deni. |
| 15 Quindecim. | Decimus quintus. | Quini deni. |
| 16 Sexdecim. | Decimus sextus. | Seni deni. |
| 17 Septendecim. | Decimus septimus. | Septeni deni. |
| 18 Octodĕcim, *or* duodeviginti. | Decimus octavus, *or* duodevicēsimus. | Octoni deni. |
| 19 Nŏvemdecim, *or* undeviginti. | Decimus nonus, *or* undevicēsimus. | Noveni deni. |
| 20 Vīginti. | Vīcēsĭmus. | Vīcēni. |
| 21 Viginti unus, *or* Unus et viginti. | Vicesimus primus. | Viceni singuli. |
| 22 Viginti duo, *or* Duo et viginti. | Vicesimus secundus. | Viceni bini. |
| 30 Trīginta. | Trigesimus, *or* tricesimus. | Tricēni. |
| 40 Quadrāginta. | Qadragesimus. | Quadrāgeni. |
| 50 Quinquāginta. | Quinquagesimus. | Quinquāgeni. |
| 60 Sexāginta. | Sexagesimus. | Sexāgeni. |
| 70 Septuāginta. | Septuagesimus. | Septuāgeni. |
| 80 Octōginta. | Octogesimus. | Octogeni. |
| 90 Nōnāginta. | Nonagesimus. | Nonageni. |
| 100 Centum. | Centesimus. | Centeni. |
| 200 Dŭcenti. | Dŭcentesimus. | Dŭcentēni, *or* dŭcēni. |
| 300 Trĕcenti. | Trĕcentesimus. | Trĕcenteni. |
| 400 Quadringenti. | Quadringentēsimus. | Quăter centeni. |
| 500 Quingenti. | Quingentesimus. | Quinquies centeni. |
| 600 Sexcenti. | Sexcentesimus. | Sexies centeni. |
| 700 Septingenti. | Septingentesimus. | Septies centeni. |
| 800 Octingenti. | Octingentesimus. | Octies centeni. |

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*centum* to *mille* are declined like the plural of

either a noun or an adjective. As an adjective, linable. As a noun, it is declined in the plural :—

*-ium,-ibus,-ia,-ia,-ibus.*

*Duo*, and *Tres*, are declined in the following

*Singular.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| , | ă, | um, |
| s, | īus, | īus, |
| | ī, | ī, |
| m, | am, | um, |
| | ă, | um, |
| | ā, | ō. |

*Plural.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N. | Un-ī, | æ, | ă, |
| G. | Un-ōrum, | ārum, | ōrum, |
| D. | Un-īs, | īs, | īs, |
| A. | Un-ōs, | ās, | ă, |
| V. | Un-ī, | æ, | ă, |
| A. | Un-īs, | īs, | īs. |

*Plural.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | æ, | ō, |
| rum, | ārum, | ōrum, |
| bŭs, | ābŭs, | ōbŭs, |
| s, *v.*-ō, | ās, | ō, |
| , | æ, | ō, |
| bŭs, | ābŭs, | ōbŭs. |

*Plural.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. | Trēs, | trēs, | triă, |
| G. | Trium, | trium, | trium, |
| D. | Trībŭs, | trībŭs, | trībŭs, |
| A. | Trēs, | trēs, | triă, |
| V. | Trēs, | trēs, | triă, |
| A. | Trībŭs, | trībŭs, | trībŭs. |

same manner with *duo*, decline *ambo*, both.

ordinal numbers are declined like *bonus;* the dis- s like the plural of *bonus.*

multiplicative numbers are *simplex*, simple; *duplex*, *triplex*, triple; *quadruplex*, four-fold, &c., all of clined like *felix; simplex,-icis*, &c.

### NUMERAL ADVERBS.

eral adverbs answer to the question how many



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quinquies, *&c.* | Decies et octies. | Trĕcenties. |
| Sexies. | Decies et novies. | Quadringenties. |
| Septies. | Vīcies. | Quingenties. |
| Octies. | Vicies semel. | Sexcenties. |
| Nōvies. | Trīcies. | Septingenties. |
| Dĕcies. | Quadrāgies. | Octingenties. |
| Undecies. | Quinquagies. | Nōningenties. |
| Duodecies. | Sexagies. | Millies. |
| Tredecies. | Septuagies. | Bis Millies. |

## LESSON ON NUMERALS.

Una legio. Tres partes. Liber primus. Itinera duo. Sextus annus. Centum dies. Duo cornua. Triplex acies. Hic pagus unus. Milites singuli. Bis septem corpora. Ter mille homines. Sex millia militum. Octodecim millia passuum. Tria capita Cerberi. Centum manus Briarei. Septem colles Romæ. Quintus dies obsidionis. Septem anni servitutis. Ager trium jugerum. Quartus dies ante kalendas Aprilis. Romulus primus Romanorum rex. Oratio quarta Ciceronis. Una musarum. Octavus sapientum. Septimus Cæsarum. Unus et viginti captivorum. Antiqui leges Decemvirorum. Non amplius sexcentis millibus passuum.

## PRONOUN.

The pronoun is a word used in the place of a noun to avoid repetition. Pronouns are divided into substantive and adjective.

### PRONOUN SUBSTANTIVE.

The pronouns substantive are *ĕgo*, of the first person, *tu*, of the second, and *sui* of the third.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *by me.* | A. Nōbīs, | *by us.* |

Tu, *thou.*

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* |
|---|---|---|
| *thou,* | N. Vōs, | *ye,* or *you,* |
| *of thee,* | G. Vestrum, *or* vestrī, | *of you,* |
| *to thee,* | D. Vōbīs, | *to you,* |
| *thee,* | A. Vōs, | *you,* |
| *O thou,* | V. Vōs, | *O ye,* or *you,* |
| *by thee.* | A. Vōbīs, | *by you.* |

Sui, *of himself, of herself, of itself.*

| *Singular.* | | *Plural.* |
|---|---|---|
| | N. — | |
| *of himself, &c.,* | G. Suī, | *of themselves,* |
| *to himself, &c.,* | D. Sībi, | *to themselves,* |
| *himself, &c.,* | A. Sē, | *themselves,* |
| | V. — | |
| *by himself, &c.* | A. Sē, | *by themselves.* |

PRONOUN ADJECTIVE.

ouns adjective differ from pronouns substantive in three forms for the three genders.

y are either simple or compound.

simple adjective pronouns are fifteen; ***ille, ipse, iste,*** ***quis, qui; meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester; nostras,*** *s*, and *cujas.*

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| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. | Illĕ, | illă, | illŭd, | N. | Illī, | illæ, | illă, |
| G. | Illius, | illius, | illius, | G. | Illōrum, | illārum, | illōrum, |
| D. | Illī, | illī, | illī, | D. | Illīs, | illīs, | illīs, |
| A. | Illum, | illam, | illŭd, | A. | Illōs, | illās, | illă, |
| V. | Illĕ, | illă, | illŭd, | V. | Illī, | illæ, | illă, |
| A. | Illō, | illā, | illō. | A. | Illīs, | illīs, | illīs. |

*Ipse*, he, himself; and *iste*, he, or that one, are declined like *ille;* only *ipse* has *ipsum* where *ille* has *illud*.

Hic, hæc, hoc, *this*.

| | *Singular.* | | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. | Hīc, | hæc, | hŏc, | N. | Hī, | hæ, | hæc, |
| G. | Hūjus, | hūjus, | hūjus, | G. | Hōrum, | hārum, | hōrum, |
| D. | Huic, | huic, | huic, | D. | Hīs, | hīs, | hīs, |
| A. | Hunc, | hanc, | hŏc, | A. | Hōs, | hās, | hæc, |
| V. | Hīc, | hæc, | hŏc, | V. | Hī, | hæ, | hæc, |
| A. | Hōc, | hāc, | hōc. | A. | Hīs, | hīs, | hīs. |

*Note.—Hic* is the demonstrative of the first person, and *iste* of the second. Thus, *Hic liber*, "This book of mine." *Iste liber*, "That book of yours." *Ille* refers to some third person, either absent, or not immediately connected in conversation with the person who speaks.

Is, ea, id, *he*, *she*, *it*, or *that*.

| | *Singular.* | | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. | Is, | eă, | ĭd, | N. | Iī, | eæ, | eă, |
| G. | Ejus, | ējus, | ējus, | G. | Eōrum, | eārum, | eōrum, |
| D. | Eī, | eī, | eī, | D. | Iīs, *or* eīs, &c. | | |
| A. | Eum, | eam, | ĭd, | A. | Eōs, | eās, | eă, |
| V. | —— | —— | —— | V. | —— | —— | —— |
| A. | Eō, | eā, | eō. | A. | Iīs, *or* eīs, &c. | | |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| , | quam, | quŏd | A. Quŏs, quās, quæ, |
| | *or* quĭd, | | V. ——, ——, ——, |
| | ——, | ——, | A. Queīs, *or* quĭbus, &c. |
| | quā, | quō. | |

s sometimes used indefinitely for *aliquis*. It has
ıs for the masculine and neuter; *quis* and *qui*,
*quid*. The best writers use *quod* as an adjective
with a substantive, and *quid* as a substantive gov-
e genitive.—Thus, *quod facinus commisit?* "what
ıas he committed?"—But *quid facinoris commisit?*

Qui, quæ, quod, *who, which, that.*

| *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | quæ, | quŏd, | N. Quī, | quæ, | quæ, |
| s, | cūjus, | cūjus, | G. Quōrum, | quārum, | |
| | cui, | cui, | | | quōrum, |
| n, | quam, | quŏd, | D. Queīs, *or* quĭbus, &c. | | |
| , | ——, | ——, | A. Quōs, | quās, | quæ, |
| | quā, | quō. | V. ——, | ——, | ——, |
| | | | A. Queīs, *or* quĭbus, &c. | | |

, my or mine; *tuus*, thy or thine; *suus*, his own,
, its own, their own; are declined like *bonus;* and
our, *vester*, your, like *pulcher*.
*ras*, of our country; *vestras*, of your country; *cujas*,
or which country, are declined like adjectives of
nination; thus, *nostras*, *as*, *as*, gen. *nostrātis*, &c.
ne adjective pronouns are also added the following
which answer to the question who?

| | |
|---|---|
| Alius, *another.* | Uter, *which of two.* |
| Ullus, *any one.* | Alter, *one of two.* |
| Nullus, *no one.* | Neuter, *neither of two.* |

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after the same manner.

### COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are compounded variously.

1. With other pronouns; as, *isthic*, *isthæc*, *isthoc*, *isthuc*, or *istuc*, of *iste*, and *hic*, so *illic*, of *ille* and *hic*.

2. With some other part of speech; as, *hujusmodi*, *cujusmodi*, &c.; *mecum*, *tecum*, *quibuscum*, &c.

3. With enclitics; as, *egomet*, *tute*, *hicce*.

*Idem*, the same, compounded of *is* and *dem*, is declined like the simple pronoun *is*, except that *m* before *d* is changed into *n*, in the accusative singular, and genitive plural.

The pronouns most frequently compounded are *quis* and *qui*.

The compounds of *quis*, in which it is put first, are—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quisnam, | quænam, | quodnam, | *or* quidnam, | *who?* |
| Quispiam, | quæpiam, | quodpiam, | *or* quidpiam, | *any one;* |
| Quisquam, | quæquam, | quodquam, | *or* quidquam, | *any one;* |
| Quisque, | quæque, | quodque, | *or* quidque, | *every one;* |
| Quisquis, | ———, | quidquid, | *or* quicquid, | *whosoever.* |

The compounds of *quis*, in which it is put last, have *qua* in the nom. sing. fem., and in the nom. and acc. plur. neut. They are the following:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alĭquis, | alĭqua, | alĭquod, | *or* alĭquid, | *some;* |
| Ecquis, | ecqua, | ecquod, | *or* ecquid, | *who?* |
| Si quis, | si qua, | si quod, | *or* si quid, | *if any;* |
| Ne quis, | ne qua, | ne quod, | *or* ne quid, | *lest any;* |
| Num quis, | num qua, | num quod, | *or* num quid, | *whether any.* |

The compounds which have *quis* in the middle, are, *ecquisnam*, who? *unusquisque*, gen.; *uniuscujusque*, every one.

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ompounds of *uter* are *utervis* and *uterlibet*, which
wo you please; *alteruter*, gen. *alteriusutrius*, the
e other.

## LESSON ON PRONOUNS.*

### RULES.

repositions *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c. govern the accu-

repositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, &c. govern the ablative.

prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the
e, when motion to a place is signified; but when
r rest in a place is signified, *in* and *sub* govern the
*super* and *subter* either the accusative or ablative.

elative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, agrees with its antecedent
r, number, and person.

erb agrees with its subject in number and person.

ir. Is locus. Idem puer. Meus carus filius. Iste
nus homo. Id triste negotium. Tuus inclytus
Vester bonus amicus. Gloria hujus victoriæ.
ntentionis causa. Uter nostrum? Neuter horum.
estrum? Aliquis philosophorum. Nostrates phi-
Vir qui. Fœmina quæ. Negotium quod. Apud
ter nos. Coram te. In illis locis. Pro nostra pa-
er hanc dextram. Pro hac vice. Ob has ipsas

* pupil should here commit to memory the Indicative Mood of *Sum*, as several tenses of it occur in this lesson.

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Frater tuus erit mecum. Præter copias quæ erant trans Rhodanum. Quis est iste tantus casus? Hoc est idem quod illud (est). Cujas es tu? Sum Numida.

## VERB.

The verb expresses what is affirmed of any person or thing.

Verbs are divided, according to their signification, into *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*.

Active verbs express action, and are either *Transitive* or *Intransitive*.

Transitive verbs represent the action as passing over to an object; as *amo te*, I love thee.

Intransitive verbs represent the action as confined within the agent; as *curro*, I run.

Passive verbs express the receiving of an action; *as amor*, I am loved.

Neuter verbs express either simple existence, or existence in a particular state; as *sum*, I am; *dormio*, I sleep.

There are some verbs in Latin which, with a passive form, take an active or neuter signification. They are called *Deponent* verbs, and resemble, in some respects, the *Middle Verbs* in Greek.

A few which are called *Neuter Passives* have a passive form in the perfect, but follow the active form in the other tenses.

The verb is varied or declined by *Voices*, *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*.

There are two voices; *Active* and *Passive*.

The moods are four; *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.

The tenses are seven; *Present*, *Imperfect*, *Aorist*, *Per-*

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enses of the verb. The oldest of these, and that
ch the others are derived, is the *Stem Conjugation*,
y known as the *Third*. It is characterized by *e*
the penult of the infinitive. The other three are
y contraction from this, and take their names from
inent vowel.
Conjugation, commonly called the *Second*, has *e*
ne penult of the infinitive.
Conjugation, otherwise called the *First*, has *a*

Conjugation, otherwise the *Fourth*, has *i* long.

### FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

are four *principal parts* of the verb, from which
others are formed, viz. the *Present Indicative*, the
*Infinitive*, the *Perfect Indicative*, and the *Supine*.
rincipal parts regularly end thus:

| | *Pres. Ind.* | *Pres. Inf.* | *Perf. Ind.* | *Sup.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *njugation*, | o, | ĕre, | i, | tum, |
| *onjugation*, | eo, | ēre, | ui, | ĭtum, |
| *onjugation*, | o, | āre, | āvi, | ātum, |
| *onjugation*, | io, | īre, | īvi, | ītum. |

the present indicative are derived,
he present subjunctive; 2. The imperfect indica-
. The first future; thus—

| | *Stem conj.* | *E conj.* | *A conj.* | *I conj.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *nd.* | Lĕg-o, | Mŏn-eo, | Am-o, | Aud-io, |
| *ubj.* | Lĕg-am, | Mŏn-eam, | Am-em, | Aud-iam, |
| *nd.* | Lĕg-ēbam, | Mŏn-ēbam, | Am-ābam, | Aud-iēbam, |
| *. ind.* | Lĕg-am, | Mŏn-ēbo, | Am-ābo, | Aud-iam. |



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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Pres. inf.* | Lĕg-ĕre, | Mŏn-ēre, | Am-āre, | Aud-īre, |
| *Imper.* | Lĕg-e, | Mŏn-e, | Am-ā, | Aud-i, |
| *Imp. subj.* | Lĕg-ĕrem. | Mŏn-ērem. | Am-ārem. | Aud-īrem. |

From the perfect indicative are derived,

1. The perfect infinitive; 2. The pluperfect subjunctive; 3. The perfect subjunctive; 4. The pluperfect indicative; 5. The second future; thus:

| | *Stem conj.* | *E conj.* | *A conj.* | *I conj.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Perf. ind.* | Lēg-i, | Mŏn-ui, | Am-āvi, | Aud-īvi, |
| *Perf. inf.* | Lēg-isse, | Mŏn-uisse, | Am-āvisse, | Aud-īvisse, |
| *Plup. subj.* | Lēg-issem, | Mŏn-uissem, | Am-āvissem, | Aud-īvissem, |
| *Perf. subj.* | Lēg-ĕrim, | Mŏn-uĕrim, | Am-āvĕrim, | Aud-īvĕrim, |
| *Plup. ind.* | Lēg-ĕram, | Mŏn-uĕram, | Am-āvĕram, | Aud-īvĕram, |
| *Sec. fut.* | Lēg-ĕro. | Mŏn-uĕro. | Am-āvĕro. | Aud-īvĕro. |

From the supine are formed,

1. The perfect passive participle; 2. The future active participle; thus:—

| | *Stem conj.* | *E conj.* | *A conj.* | *I conj.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sup.* | Lect-um, | Mŏnĭt-um, | Amāt-um, | Audīt-um, |
| *Perf. pass. part.* | Lect-us, | Mŏnĭt-us, | Amāt-us, | Audīt-us, |
| *Fut. act. part.* | Lect-ūrus. | Mŏnĭt-ūrus. | Amāt-ūrus. | Audīt-ūrus. |

The *present active participle* ends in *ens* in the *stem* and *e* conjugations, in *ans* in the *a* conjugation, and in *iens* in the *i* conjugation. From this is derived the passive participle in *dus*, by changing *ns* into *ndus*; and from that is formed the gerund.

The *preterite* tenses of the passive voice (i. e. the perfect and those derived from it), are formed by joining the perfect passive participle with some part of the auxiliary verb *sum*. The other tenses are derived from the corresponding tenses of the active voice.

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| *Singular.* | *Plural.* |
|---|---|
| *I am,* | Sŭmus, *we are,* |
| *hou art,* | Estis, *ye are,* |
| *he is;* | Sunt, *they are.* |

IMPERFECT, *was* (State of being going on).

| | |
|---|---|
| *I was,* | Erāmus, *we were,* |
| *thou wast,* | Erātis, *ye were,* |
| *he was;* | Erant, *they were.* |

AORIST, *was* (Past time indefinite).

| | |
|---|---|
| *I was,* | Fuĭmus, *we were,* |
| *ti, thou wast,* | Fuistis, *ye were,* |
| *he was;* | Fuērunt, *or* fuēre, *they were.* |

PERFECT, *have been.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *I have been,* | Fuĭmus, *we have been,* |
| *ti, thou hast been,* | Fuistis, *ye have been,* |
| *he has been;* | Fuērunt, *or* fuēre, *they have been.* |

PLUPERFECT, *had been.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *eram, I had been,* | Fuĕrāmus, *we had been,* |
| *eras, thou hadst been,* | Fuĕrātis, *ye had been,* |
| *erat; he had been;* | Fuĕrant, *they had been.* |

FIRST FUTURE, *shall* or *will be.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *o, I will be,* | Erĭmus, *we will be,* |
| *is, thou wilt be,* | Erĭtis, *ye will be,* |
| *it, he will be;* | Erunt, *they will be.* |

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3. Fuĕrit, *he will have been*; Fuĕrint, *they will have been*.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense, *may be*.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sim, *I may be*, | Sīmus, *we may be*, |
| 2. Sis, *thou mayest be*, | Sītis, *ye may be*, |
| 3. Sit, *he may be*; | Sint, *they may be*. |

### Imperfect, *might be*.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Essem, *I might be*, | Essēmus, *we might be*, |
| 2. Essēs, *thou mightest be*, | Essētis, *ye might be*, |
| 3. Esset, *he might be*; | Essent, *they might be*. |

### Perfect, *may have been*.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Fuĕrim, *I may have been*, | Fuĕrīmus, *we may have been*, |
| 2. Fuĕris, *thou mayest have been*, | Fuĕrītis, *ye may have been*, |
| 3. Fuĕrit, *he may have been*; | Fuĕrint, *they may have been*. |

### Pluperfect, *might have been*.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Fuissem, *I might have been*, | Fuissēmus, *we might have been*, |
| 2. Fuissēs, *thou mightest have been*, | Fuissētis, *ye might have been*, |
| 3. Fuisset, *he might have been*; | Fuissent, *they might have been*. |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. Es, *or* esto, *be thou*, | Estĕ, *or* estōtĕ, *be ye*, |
| 3. Esto, *let him be*; | Sunto, *let them be*. |

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## LESSON ON SUM.

### RULES.

erb agrees with its subject in number and person.

erb may have the same case *after* as *before* it, when ds refer to the same person or thing.

nominative come between the relative and the verb, ive is the subject of the verb; but if a nominative e, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other the sentence.

taken for *habeo* (*to have*), governs the dative.

taken for *affero* (*to bring*), governs two datives.

compounds of *sum*, except *possum*, govern the

sum discipulus. Tu es bonus puer. Pax est a. Vita est brevis. Mors est certa. Nulla potentia ga. Honor est præmium virtutis. Senes sunt cauti. initium insaniæ. Quis musicus est hic? Quæ mu- sunt eæ? Quæ negotia erant illa? Ille erat vir us. Lex fuit perniciosa. Isti fuerunt improbi homi- Hæc est domus quæ fuit deserta. Hoc est negotium fuit perfectum. Urbs fuerat in maximo periculo. qui est studiosus erit doctus. Boni erunt beati. Ille lætus. Pueri sint callidi. Hæ puellæ sunt formosæ; mabiles. Res humanæ sunt fragiles et caducæ. Jus- est domina et regina virtutum. Esto perpetua. Estote



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**Dum anima est, spes est.** **In vino est veritas.**

## STEM CONJUGATION.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

| Pres. Ind. | Pres. Inf. | Perf. Ind. | Supine. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lĕgo, | lĕgĕre, | lēgi, | lectum, | *To read.* |

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT TENSE, *read.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Singular.* | 1. | Lĕg-o, | *I read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-is, | *Thou readest,* |
| | 3. | Leg-it, | *He reads;* |
| *Plural.* | 1. | Leg-ĭmus, | *We read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-ĭtis, | *Ye read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-unt, | *They read.* |

#### IMPERFECT, *was reading.* (Action going on.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Singular.* | 1. | Lĕg-ēbam, | *I was reading,* |
| | 2. | Leg-ēbas, | *Thou wast reading,* |
| | 3. | Leg-ēbat, | *He was reading;* |
| *Plural.* | 1. | Leg-ēbāmus, | *We were reading,* |
| | 2. | Leg-ēbātis, | *Ye were reading,* |
| | 3. | Leg-ēbant, | *They were reading.* |

#### AORIST, *read,* or *did read.* (Past time indefinite.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Singular.* | 1. | Lēg-i, | *I read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-isti, | *Thou didst read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-it, | *He read;* |
| *Plural.* | 1. | Lēg-ĭmus, | *We read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-istis, | *Ye read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-ērunt, *or* ēre, | *They read.* |

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3. Leg-ērunt, *or* ēre, *They have read.*

PLUPERFECT, *had read.*

1. Lēg-ĕram, *I had read,*
2. Leg-ĕras, *Thou hadst read,*
3. Leg-ĕrat, *He had read;*
1. Leg-ĕrāmus, *We had read,*
2. Leg-ĕrātis, *Ye had read,*
3. Leg-ĕrant, *They had read.*

FIRST FUTURE, *shall*, or *will read.*

1. Lĕg-am, *I will read,*
2. Leg-es, *Thou wilt read,*
3. Leg-et, *He will read;*
1. Leg-ēmus, *We will read,*
2. Leg-ētis, *Ye will read,*
3. Leg-ent, *They will read.*

SECOND FUTURE, *shall*, or *will have read.*

1. Lēg-ĕro, *I will have read,*
2. Leg-ēris, *Thou wilt have read,*
3. Leg-ĕrit, *He will have read;*
1. Leg-ĕrĭmus, *We will have read,*
2. Leg-ĕrĭtis, *Ye will have read,*
3. Leg-ĕrint, *They will have read.*

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2. | Leg-as, | *Thou mayest read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-at, | *He may read;* |
| *Plural.* | 1. | Leg-āmus, | *We may read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-ātis, | *Ye may read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-ant, | *They may read.* |

IMPERFECT, *might read.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Singular.* | 1. | Lĕg-ĕrem, | *I might read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-ĕres, | *Thou mightest read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-ĕret, | *He might read;* |
| *Plural.* | 1. | Leg-ĕrēmus, | *We might read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-ĕrētis, | *Ye might read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-ĕrent, | *They might read.* |

PERFECT, *may have read.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Singular.* | 1. | Lēg-ĕrim, | *I may have read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-ĕris, | *Thou mayest have read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-ĕrit, | *He may have read;* |
| *Plural.* | 1. | Leg-ĕrĭmus, | *We may have read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-ĕrĭtis, | *Ye may have read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-ĕrint, | *They may have read.* |

PLUPERFECT, *might have read.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Singular.* | 1. | Lēg-issem, | *I might have read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-isses, | *Thou mightest have read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-isset, | *He might have read;* |
| *Plural.* | 1. | Leg-issēmus, | *We might have read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-issētis, | *Ye might have read.* |
| | 3. | Leg-issent, | *They might have read.* |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Singular.* | 2. | Lĕg-e *or* ĭto, | *Read thou,* |
| | 3. | Leg-ĭto, | *Let him read;* |
| *Plural.* | 2. | Leg-ĭte or ĭtōte, | *Read ye,* |
| | 3. | Leg-unto, | *Let them read.* |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Future, | Fuisse lectūrus, | *To have been about to read.* |

## PARTICIPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T and Imperfect, | Lĕg-ens, | *Reading,* |
| E, | Lectūrus, a, um, | *About to read.* |

## GERUNDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | Lĕg-endum, | *Reading,* |
| *Gen.* | Leg-endi, | *Of reading,* |
| *Dat.* | Leg-endo, | *To reading,* |
| *Acc.* | Leg-endum, | *Reading,* |
| *Abl.* | Leg-endo, | *By reading.* |

## SUPINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Former,* | Lec-tum, | *To read.* |
| *Latter,* | Lec-tu, | *To read,* or *to be read.* |

## SSON ON THE STEM CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

### RULES.

rbs of a transitive signification govern the accusative.
e infinitive mood has an accusative before it.

go lego. Tu dicis. Illi scribunt. Labor vincit. Tem-
ugit. Rex regebat. Umbræ cadebant. Musæ cecine-
Hostes vicerant. Cervi fugiunt lupum. Crocodilus
avit. Cæsar dimisit concilium. Boni colunt virtutem.

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diderunt lunam. Amor tegit crimina. Res præter opinionem cecidit. Cicero dixit optime omnium. Philippus rex Macedonum Athenienses vicerat. Metellus primus elephantos duxit in triumpho. Ille fortis est qui vincit se. Deus, quem pii colunt, est æternus. Xerxes ex Græcia aufūgit cum paucissimis militibus.

Ne te offendat veritas. Non legerim tuam epistolam. Ego dixissem multa. Jungite dextras. Ne repellite salubria consilia. Dicit me scribere. Dixit se scripsisse literas.

## STEM CONJUGATION.

### PASSIVE VOICE.

| Pres. Ind. | Pres. Inf. | Perf. Part. |
|---|---|---|
| Lĕgor, | lĕgi, | lectus, *To be read.* |

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am read.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Leg-or, | *I am read,* |
| | 2. Leg-ĕris *or* ĕre, | *Thou art read,* |
| | 3. Leg-ĭtur, | *He is read;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Leg-ĭmur, | *We are read,* |
| | 2. Leg-ĭmĭni, | *Ye are read,* |
| | 3. Leg-untur, | *They are read.* |

IMPERFECT, *was read* (Was being read).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Leg-ēbar, | *I was read,* |
| | 2. Leg-ebāris *or* ebāre, | *Thou wast read,* |
| | 3. Leg-ebātur, | *He was read;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Leg-ebāmur, | *We were read,* |
| | 2. Leg-ebamĭni, | *Ye were read,* |
| | 3. Leg-ebantur, | *They were read.* |

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2. Lecti estis *or* fuistis, *Ye were read,*
3. Lecti sunt *or* fuērunt *or* fuēre, *They were read.*

PERFECT, *have been read.*

1. Lectus sum *or* fui, *I have been read,*
2. Lectus es *or* fuisti, *Thou hast been read,*
3. Lectus est *or* fuit, *He has been read;*
1. Lecti sumus *or* fuĭmus, *We have been read,*
2. Lecti estis *or* fuistis. *Ye have been read,*
3. Lecti sunt *or* fuērunt *or* fuēre, *They have been read.*

PLUPERFECT, *had been read.*

1. Lectus eram *or* fuĕram, *I had been read,*
2. Lectus eras *or* fuĕras, *Thou hadst been read,*
3. Lectus erat *or* fuĕrat, *He had been read;*
1. Lecti erāmus *or* fuerāmus, *We had been read,*
2. Lecti erātis *or* fuerātis, *Ye had been read,*
3. Lecti erant *or* fuĕrant, *They had been read.*

FIRST FUTURE, *shall*, or *will be read.*

1. Leg-ar, *I will be read,*
2. Leg-ēris or-ēre, *Thou wilt be read,*
3. Leg-ētur, *He will be read;*
1. Leg-ēmur, *We will be read,*
2. Leg-emĭni, *Ye will be read,*
3. Leg-entur, *They will be read.*

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Plur.* | 1. | Lecti fuerĭmus, | *We will have been read,* |
| | 2. | Lecti fuerĭtis, | *Ye will have been read,* |
| | 3. | Lecti fuĕrint, | *They will have been read.* |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

### PRESENT, *may be read.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Leg-ar, | *I may be read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-āris *or*-āre, | *Thou mayest be read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-ātur, | *He may be read;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Leg-āmur, | *We may be read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-amĭni, | *Ye may be read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-antur, | *They may be read.* |

### IMPERFECT, *might be read.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Leg-ĕrer, | *I might be read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-erĕris *or*-ēre, | *Thou mightest be read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-erētur, | *He might be read;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Leg-erēmur, | *We might be read,* |
| | 2. | Leg-eremĭni, | *Ye might be read,* |
| | 3. | Leg-erentur, | *They might be read.* |

### PERFECT, *may have been read.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Lectus sim *or* fuĕrim, | *I may have been read,* |
| | 2. | Lectus sis *or* fuĕris, | *Thou mayest have been read,* |
| | 3. | Lectus sit *or* fuĕrit. | *He may have been read;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Lecti sīmus *or* fuerĭmus, | *We may have been read,* |
| | 2. | Lecti sītis *or* fuerĭtis, | *Ye may have been read,* |
| | 3. | Lecti sint *or* fuĕrint, | *They may have been read.* |

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. Lecti essēmus *or* fuissēmus, *We might have been read,*

. Lecti essētis *or* fuissētis, *Ye might have been read,*

. Lecti essent *or* fuissent, *They might have been read.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

. Leg-ĕre *or*-ĭtor, *Be thou read,*

. Leg-ĭtor, *Let him be read;*

. Leg-imĭni, *Be ye read,*

. Leg-untor, *Let them be read.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

IT AND IMPERFECT, Lĕg-i, *To be read,*

CT AND PLUPERF., Esse *or* fuisse lectus, *To have been read,*

E, Lectum iri, *To be about to be read.*

## PARTICIPLES.

ERFECT, Lectus,-a,-um, *Read,*

ERUNDIVE, Leg-endus,-a,-um, *To be read.*

## SSON ON THE STEM CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

### RULE.

verb governs another in the infinitive mood.

cingor. Tu regeris. Nos ducimur. Ille tegeba-
ibri emebantur. Nuntius missus est. Flores carpti



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fuero. Boni auctores legentur. Mali auctores negligentur. Cœlum supra nubes extenditur. Regulus in Africa victus est. Leges epistolam quæ accepta est. Cicero pater patriæ dictus est. Omnis Gallia est divisa in partes tres. Multi agni a lupis cæsi sunt.

Nos credamur. Pons rescinderetur. Flores collecti sint. Horrida bella gererentur. Totum oppidum incensum esset. Oves a feris petiti sint. Hostes a Cæsare repulsi essent. Clauditor porta. Fures capiuntor. Longa vita a te agitor. Miles dicitur interfectus esse. Omnes agri dividuntor. Exercitus dicitur in Galliam duci.

## E CONJUGATION.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

| Pres. Ind. | Pres. Inf. | Perf. Ind. | Supine. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mŏneo, | Mŏnēre, | Mŏnui, | Mŏnĭtum, | *To advise.* |

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Tense, *advise.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Mŏn-eo, | *I advise,* |
| | 2. Mon-es, | *Thou advisest,* |
| | 3. Mon-et, | *He advises;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Mon-ēmus, | *We advise,* |
| | 2. Mon-ētis, | *Ye advise,* |
| | 3. Mon-ent, | *They advise.* |

#### Imperfect, *was advising.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Mŏn-ēbam, | *I was advising,* |
| | 2. Mon-ēbas, | *Thou wast advising,* |
| | 3. Mon-ēbat, | *He was advising;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Mon-ēbāmus, | *We were advising,* |
| | 2. Mon-ēbātis, | *Ye were advising,* |
| | 3. Mon-ēbānt, | *They were advising.* |

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PERFECT, *have advised.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mŏn-ui, | *I have advised,* |
| 2. Mon-uisti, | *Thou hast advised,* |
| 3. Mon-uit, | *He has advised;* |
| 1. Mon-uĭmus, | *We have advised,* |
| 2. Mon-uistis, | *Ye have advised,* |
| 3. Mon-uērunt *or* uēre, | *They have advised.* |

PLUPERFECT, *had advised.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mŏn-uĕram, | *I had advised,* |
| 2. Mon-uĕras, | *Thou hadst advised,* |
| 3. Mon-uĕrat, | *He had advised;* |
| 1. Mon-uĕrāmus, | *We had advised,* |
| 2. Mon-uĕrātis, | *Ye had advised,* |
| 3. Mon-uĕrant, | *They had advised.* |

FIRST FUTURE, *shall*, or *will advise.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mŏn-ēbo, | *I will advise,* |
| 2. Mon-ēbis, | *Thou wilt advise,* |
| 3. Mon-ēbit, | *He will advise;* |
| 1. Mon-ēbĭmus, | *We will advise,* |
| 2. Mon-ēbĭtis, | *Ye will advise,* |
| 3. Mon-ēbunt, | *They will advise.* |

SECOND FUTURE, *shall*, or *will have advised.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mŏn-uĕro, | *I will have advised,* |
| 2. Mon-uĕris, | *Thou wilt have advised,* |
| 3. Mon-uĕrit, | *He will have advised;* |
| 1. Mon-uĕrĭmus, | *We will have advised,* |
| 2. Mon-uĕrĭtis, | *Ye will have advised,* |
| 3. Mon-uĕrint, | *They will have advised.* |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Mŏn-eam, | *I may advise,* |
| | 2. Mon-eas, | *Thou mayest advise,* |
| | 3. Mon-eat, | *He may advise;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Mon-eāmus, | *We may advise,* |
| | 2. Mon-eātis, | *Ye may advise,* |
| | 3. Mon-eant, | *They may advise.* |

IMPERFECT, *might advise.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Mŏn-ērem, | *I might advise,* |
| | 2. Mon-ēres, | *Thou mightest advise,* |
| | 3. Mon-ēret, | *He might advise;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Mon-ērēmus, | *We might advise,* |
| | 2. Mon-ērētis, | *Ye might advise,* |
| | 3. Mon-ērent, | *They might advise.* |

PERFECT, *may have advised.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Mŏn-uĕrim, | *I may have advised,* |
| | 2. Mon uĕris, | *Thou mayest have advised,* |
| | 3. Mon-uĕrit, | *He may have advised;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Mon-uĕrĭmus, | *We may have advised,* |
| | 2. Mon-uĕrĭtis, | *Ye may have advised,* |
| | 3. Mon-uĕrint, | *They may have advised.* |

PLUPERFECT, *might have advised.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Mŏn-uissem, | *I might have advised,* |
| | 2. Mon-uisses, | *Thou mightest have advised,* |
| | 3. Mon-uisset, | *He might have advised;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Mon-uissēmus, | *We might have advised,* |
| | 2. Mon-uissētis, | *Ye might have advised,* |
| | 3. Mon-uissent, | *They might have advised.* |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ND IMP. | Mŏn-ēre, | *To advise,* |
| ND PLUP. | Mon-uisse, | *To have advised,* |
| UT. | Esse-mon-ĭtūrus, | *To be about to advise,* |
| FUT. | Fuisse mon-ĭtūrus, | *To have been about to advise.* |

## PARTICIPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| . AND IMP. | Mŏn-ens, | *Advising,* |
| URE, | Mon-ĭtūrus, a, um, | *About to advise.* |

## GERUNDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | Mŏn-endum, | *Advising,* |
| *Gen.* | Mon-endi, | *Of advising,* |
| *Dat.* | Mon-endo, | *To advising,* |
| *Acc.* | Mon-endum, | *Advising,* |
| *Abl.* | Mon-endo, | *By advising.* |

## SUPINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *mer*, | Mŏn-ĭtum, | *To advise.* |
| *ter*, | Mon-ĭtu, | *To advise*, or *to be advised.* |

## SON ON THE E CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

### RULES.

uns, signifying the time *when*, are put in the ablative; , *how long*, in the accusative, sometimes in the abla-



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magnum exercitum. Illi floruerant. Arbor fronduerit. Canis arcebit fures. Tu moneas. Sol luceat. Vos mul-ceretis. Ille maneat mecum. Illi pranderent. Periculum imminuerit. Illi tacuerint longum tempus. Ille mansisset totum diem. Tacete vos. Non debemus temere spondere. Dicit se mansurum esse. Si tacuisses salvus esses. Omnes debent cohibere iram. Gaudeo te adesse. Navis tenuit cursum. Magna pericula imminebant. Nulla habemus arma contra mortem. Mures aliquando habuerunt consilium. Quondam culex in cornu tauri consedit. Post Numæ mortem Tullus Hostilius obtinuit regnum. Servi parent propter metum, boni propter officium. Canis jacebat in præsepi, bovesque a pabulo arcebat. Cyrus omnium in exercitu suo militum nomina tenebat. Virtutis amor nos ab injuria prohibere debet. Mulier quædam habebat gallinam quæ quotidie ovum pariebat aureum.

## E CONJUGATION.

### PASSIVE VOICE.

| Pres. Ind. | Pres. Inf. | Perf. Part. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mŏn-eor, | Mŏnēri, | Mŏnĭtus, | *To be advised.* |

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am advised.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* 1. | Mŏn-eor, | *I am advised,* |
| 2. | Mon-ēris *or*-ēre, | *Thou art advised,* |
| 3. | Mon-ētur, | *He is advised;* |
| *Plur.* 1. | Mon-ēmur, | *We are advised,* |
| 2. | Mon-emĭni, | *Ye are advised,* |
| 3. | Mon-entur, | *They are advised.* |

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3. Mon-ebantur, *They were advised.*

AORIST, *was advised.*

1. Mŏnĭtus sum *or* fui, *I was advised,*
2. Mon-ĭtus es *or* fuisti, *Thou wast advised,*
3. Mon-ĭtus est *or* fuit, *He was advised;*
1. Mon-ĭti sumus, *or* fuĭmus, *We were advised,*
2. Mon-ĭti estis *or* fuistis, *Ye were advised,*
3. Mon-ĭti sunt *or* fuērunt *or* fuēre, *They were advised.*

PERFECT, *have been advised.*

1. Mon-ĭtus, sum *or* fui, *I have been advised,*
2. Mon-ĭtus es *or* fuisti, *Thou hast been advised,*
3. Mon-ĭtus est *or* fuit, *He has been advised;*
1. Mon-ĭti sumus *or* fuĭmus, *We have been advised,*
2. Mon-ĭti estis *or* fuistis, *Ye have been advised,*
3. Mon-ĭti sunt *or* fuērunt *or* fuēre, *They have been advised.*

PLUPERFECT, *had been advised.*

1. Mon-ĭtus eram *or* fuĕram, *I had been advised,*
2. Mon-ĭtus eras *or* fuĕras, *Thou hadst been advised,*
3. Mon-ĭtus erat *or* fuĕrat, *He had been advised;*

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 3. Mon-ĭti erant fuĕrant, *or* | *They had been advised.* |

FIRST FUTURE, *shall* or *will be advised.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Mŏn-ēbor, | *I will be advised,* |
| | 2. Mon-ebĕris *or* ebĕre, | *Thou wilt be advised,* |
| | 3. Mon-ebĭtur, | *He will be advised;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Mon-ebĭmur, | *We will be advised,* |
| | 2. Mon-ebimĭni, | *Ye will be advised,* |
| | 3. Mon-ebuntur, | *They will be advised.* |

SECOND FUTURE, *shall* or *will have been advised.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Mon-ĭtus fuĕro, | *I will have been advised,* |
| | 2. Mon-ĭtus fuĕris, | *Thou wilt have been advised,* |
| | 3. Mon-ĭtus fuĕrit, | *He will have been advised;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Mon-ĭti fuerĭmus, | *We will have been advised,* |
| | 2. Mon-ĭti fuerĭtis, | *Ye will have been advised,* |
| | 3. Mon-ĭti fuĕrint, | *They will have been advised.* |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may be advised.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Mŏn-ear, | *I may be advised,* |
| | 2. Mon-eāris *or* eāre, | *Thou mayest be advised,* |
| | 3. Mon-eātur, | *He may be advised;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Mon-eāmur, | *We may be advised,* |
| | 2. Mon-eamĭni, | *Ye may be advised,* |
| | 3. Mon-eantur, | *They may be advised.* |

IMPERFECT, *might be advised.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Mŏn-ērer, | *I might be advised,* |
| | 2. Mon-erēris *or* erēre, | *Thou mightest be advised,* |
| | 3. Mon-erētur, | *He might be advised;* |

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| | |
|---|---|
| . Mon-ĭtus sim *or* fuĕrim, | *I may have been advised,* |
| . Mon-ĭtus sis *or* fuĕris, | *Thou mayest have been advised,* |
| . Mon-ĭtus sit *or* fuĕrit, | *He may have been advised;* |
| . Mon-ĭti sīmus *or* fuerĭmus, | *We may have been advised,* |
| . Mon-ĭti sītis *or* fuerītis, | *Ye may have been advised,* |
| . Mon-ĭti sint *or* fuĕrint, | *They may have been advised.* |

PLUPERFECT, *might have been advised.*

| | |
|---|---|
| . Mon-ĭtus essem *or* fuissem, | *I might have been advised,* |
| . Mon-ĭtus esses *or* fuisses, | *Thou mightest have been advised,* |
| . Mon-ĭtus esset *or* fuisset, | *He might have been advised;* |
| . Mon-ĭti essēmus *or* fuissēmus, | *We might have been advised,* |
| . Mon-ĭti essētis *or* fuissētis, | *Ye might have been advised,* |
| . Mon-ĭti essent *or* fuissent, | *They might have been advised.* |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| . Mŏn-ēre *or*-ētor, | *Be thou advised,* |
| . Mon-ētor, | *Let him be advised;* |
| . Mon-emĭni, | *Be ye advised,* |
| . Mon-entor, | *Let them be advised.* |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PERF. AND PLUP., | Esse *or* fuisse mon-ĭtus, | *To have been advised,* |
| FUTURE, | Mon-ĭtum iri, | *To be about to be advised.* |

PARTICIPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PERFECT, | Mon-itus, a, um, | *Advised,* |
| GERUNDIVE, | Mon-endus, a, um, | *To be advised.* |

LESSON ON THE E CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

Ego jubeor. Ille tenetur. Vos monebamini. Hostes territi sunt. Regnum obtinebatur. Homo visus erat. Puer docebitur. Ego adhibitus fuero. Amor foveatur. Ille precibus commoveretur. Obsides retinerentur. Gloria obtenta sit. Luna quæ visa est. Pecunia tenetor. Vos pueri monemini. Ira debet cohiberi. Cæsar jussit castra moveri. Hostes ab injuria prohibiti essent. Milites adhibiti erant ad concilium. Iter videbatur longum. Pauperes habentur miseri. Omnes jubentur ab armis discedere. Exercitus a rapinis debet prohiberi. Oves non ubique tondentur. Amici obsequio retinentur. Cicero habebatur disertus. Nuntius jussus est manere. Milites a prœlio continebantur. Dicit se jussum esse tacere. Carthago a Scipione Africano deleta est. Captivi ab hostibus tenebantur. Qui se ipsum non coercet, carcere et vinculis coercebitur. Helvetia undique loci natura continetur.

## A CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

| Pres. Ind. | Pres. Inf. | Perf. Ind. | Supine. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amo, | Amāre, | Amāvi, | Amātum, | *To love.* |

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| | |
|---|---|
| . Am-at, | *He loves;* |
| . Am-āmus, | *We love,* |
| . Am-ātis, | *Ye love,* |
| . Am-ant, | *They love.* |

IMPERFECT, *was loving.*

| | |
|---|---|
| . Am-ābam, | *I was loving,* |
| . Am-ābas, | *Thou wast loving,* |
| . Am-ābat, | *He was loving;* |
| . Am-abāmus, | *We were loving,* |
| . Am-abātis, | *Ye were loving,* |
| . Am-ābant, | *They were loving.* |

AORIST, *loved.*

| | |
|---|---|
| . Am-āvi, | *I loved,* |
| . Am-avisti, | *Thou didst love,* |
| . Am-āvit, | *He loved;* |
| . Am-avĭmus, | *We loved,* |
| . Am-avistis, | *Ye loved,* |
| . Am-avērunt *or* -avēre, | *They loved.* |

PERFECT, *have loved.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Am-āvi, | *I have loved,* |
| 2. Am-avisti, | *Thou hast loved,* |
| 3. Am-āvit, | *He has loved;* |
| 1. Am-avĭmus, | *We have loved,* |
| 2. Am-avistis, | *Ye have loved,* |
| 3. Am-avērunt, *or* -avēre, | *They have loved.* |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 2. | Am-avĕras, | *Thou hadst loved,* |
| | 3. | Am-avĕrat, | *He had loved;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Am-averāmus, | *We had loved,* |
| | 2. | Am-averātis, | *Ye had loved,* |
| | 3. | Am-avĕrant, | *They had loved.* |

FIRST FUTURE, *shall* or *will love.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Am-ābo, | *I will love,* |
| | 2. | Am-ābis, | *Thou wilt love,* |
| | 3. | Am-ābit, | *He will love;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Am-abĭmus, | *We will love,* |
| | 2. | Am-abĭtis, | *Ye will love,* |
| | 3. | Am-ābunt, | *They will love.* |

SECOND FUTURE, *shall* or *will have loved.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Am-avĕro, | *I will have loved,* |
| | 2. | Am-avĕris, | *Thou wilt have loved,* |
| | 3. | Am-avĕrit, | *He will have loved;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Am-averĭmus, | *We will have loved,* |
| | 2. | Am-averĭtis, | *Ye will have loved,* |
| | 3. | Am-avĕrint, | *They will have loved.* |

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may love.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Am-em, | *I may love,* |
| | 2. | Am-es, | *Thou mayest love,* |
| | 3. | Am-et, | *He may love;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Am-ēmus, | *We may love,* |
| | 2. | Am-ētis, | *Ye may love,* |
| | 3. | Am-ent, | *They may love.* |

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PERFECT, *may have loved.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| g. | 1. Am-avĕrim, | *I may have loved,* |
| | 2. Am-avĕris, | *Thou mayest have loved,* |
| | 3. Am-avĕrit, | *He may have loved;* |
| r. | 1. Am-averīmus, | *We may have loved,* |
| | 2. Am-averītis, | *Ye may have loved,* |
| | 3. Am-avĕrint, | *They may have loved.* |

PLUPERFECT, *might have loved.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| r. | 1. Am-avissem, | *I might have loved,* |
| | 2. Am-avisses, | *Thou mightest have loved,* |
| | 3. Am-avisset, | *He might have loved;* |
| r. | 1. Am-avissēmus, | *We might have loved,* |
| | 2. Am-avissētis, | *Ye might have loved,* |
| | 3. Am-avissent, | *They might have loved.* |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| r. | 2. Am-a *or*-āto, | *Love thou,* |
| | 3. Am-āto, | *Let him love;* |
| r. | 2. Am-āte *or*-atōte, | *Love ye,* |
| | 3. Am-anto, | *Let them love.* |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. AND IMP. | Am-āre, | *To love,* |
| F. AND PLUP. | Am-avisse, | *To have loved,* |
| T FUT. | Esse amatūrus, | *To be about to love,* |
| OND FUT. | Fuisse amatūrus, | *To have been about to love.* |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FUTURE, | Am-atūrus, a, um, | *About to love.* |

GERUNDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | Am-andum, | *Loving,* |
| *Gen.* | Am-andi, | *Of loving,* |
| *Dat.* | Am-ando, | *To loving,* |
| *Acc.* | Am-andum, | *Loving,* |
| *Abl.* | Am-ando, | *By loving.* |

SUPINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Former,* | Am-ātum, | *To love,* |
| *Latter,* | Am-ātu, | *To love,* or *to be loved.* |

## LESSON ON THE A CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

Ego celo. Agricola laborat. Recte judicas. Ille narrat fabulam. Canis latrabat. Aves nidificabant. Ille imperavit. Vos curavistis. Onerabant naves. Ædificavit magnam domum. Ventus flaverat. Nemo negabit. Iter explorabunt. Ego nominavero. Vos paretis. Nos ambulemus. Orarent pacem. Manus laborarent. Vulneraverit militem. Exploravissent viam. Ama deum. Declara tuam sententiam. Ne temere jurate. Parate vos viam. Debetis orare pacem. Dicit se pugnaturum esse. Milites spectabant hostem. Debemus amare omnes. Puer ambulat in templo. Furorem ac tela hostium vitemus. Elephanti gregatim ambulant. Aquilæ nidificant in rupibus et arboribus. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Deus creavit coelum et terram. Æneas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Laviniam appellavit. Tum in Macedoniam penetrans regem Philippum vicit. Illecebras voluptatis vitare debemus. Neque cum hominibus tantum, sed etiam cum monstris dimicavit.

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## INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense, *am loved.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Am-or, | *I am loved,* |
| 2. Am-āris, *or*-āre, | *Thou art loved,* |
| 3. Am-ātur, | *He is loved;* |
| 1. Am-āmur, | *We are loved,* |
| 2. Am-amĭni, | *Ye are loved,* |
| 3. Am-antur, | *They are loved.* |

### Imperfect, *was loved.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Am-ābar, | *I was loved,* |
| 2. Am-abāris *or*-abāre, | *Thou wast loved,* |
| 3. Am-abātur, | *He was loved;* |
| 1. Am-abāmur, | *We were loved,* |
| 2. Am-abamĭni, | *Ye were loved,* |
| 3. Am-abantur, | *They were loved.* |

### Aorist, *was loved.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Am-ātus sum *or* fui, | *I was loved,* |
| 2. Am-ātus es *or* fuisti, | *Thou wast loved,* |
| 3. Am-ātus est *or* fuit, | *He was loved;* |
| 1. Am-āti sumus *or* fuĭmus, | *We were loved,* |
| 2. Am-āti estis *or* fuistis, | *Ye were loved,* |
| 3. Am-āti sunt *or* fuērunt *or* fuēre, | *They were loved.* |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | isti, | |
| | 3. | Am-ātus est *or* fuit, | *He has been loved;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Am-āti sumus *or* fuĭmus, | *We have been loved,* |
| | 2. | Am-āti estis *or* fuistis, | *Ye have been loved,* |
| | 3. | Am-āti sunt *or* fuērunt *or* fuēre, | *They have been loved.* |

PLUPERFECT, *had been loved.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Am-ātus eram *or* fuĕram, | *I had been loved,* |
| | 2. | Am-ātus eras *or* fuĕras, | *Thou hadst been loved,* |
| | 3. | Am-ātus erat *or* fuĕrat, | *He had been loved;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Am-āti erāmus *or* fuerāmus, | *We had been loved,* |
| | 2. | Am-āti erātis *or* fuerātis, | *Ye had been loved,* |
| | 3. | Am-āti erant *or* fuĕrant, | *They had been loved* |

FIRST FUTURE, *shall* or *will be loved.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Am-ābor, | *I will be loved,* |
| | 2. | Am-abĕris *or* abĕre, | *Thou wilt be loved,* |
| | 3. | Am-abĭtur | *He will be loved;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Am-abĭmur, | *We will be loved,* |
| | 2. | Am-abimĭni, | *Ye will be loved,* |
| | 3. | Am-abuntur, | *They will be loved.* |

SECOND FUTURE, *shall* or *will have been loved.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Am-ātus fuĕro, | *I will have been loved,* |
| | 2. | Am-ātus fuĕris, | *Thou wilt have been loved,* |
| | 3. | Am-ātus fuĕrit, | *He will have been loved;* |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Am-er, | *I may be loved,* |
| 2. Am-ēris *or* ēre, | *Thou mayest be loved,* |
| 3. Am-ētur, | *He may be loved;* |
| 1. Am-ēmur, | *We may be loved,* |
| 2. Am-emĭni, | *Ye may be loved,* |
| 3. Am-entur, | *They may be loved.* |

IMPERFECT, *might be loved.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Am-ārer, | *I might be loved,* |
| 2. Am-arēris *or* arēre, | *Thou mightest be loved,* |
| 3. Am-arētur, | *He might be loved;* |
| 1. Am-arēmur, | *We might be loved,* |
| 2. Am-aremĭni, | *Ye might be loved,* |
| 3. Am-arentur, | *They might be loved.* |

PERFECT, *may have been loved.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Am-ātus sim *or* fuĕrim, | *I may have been loved,* |
| 2. Am-ātus sis *or* fuĕris, | *Thou mayest have been loved,* |
| 3. Am-ātus sit *or* fuĕrit, | *He may have been loved;* |
| 1. Am-āti sīmus *or* fuerĭmus, | *We may have been loved,* |
| 2. Am-āti sītis *or* fuerĭtis, | *Ye may have been loved,* |
| 3. Am-āti sint *or* fuĕrint, | *They may have been loved.* |



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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2. Am-ātus esses *or* fuisses, | *loved,* |
| | 3. Am-ātus esset *or* fuisset, | *He might have been loved;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Am-āti essēmus *or* fuissēmus, | *We might have been loved,* |
| | 2. Am-āti essētis *or* fuissetis, | *Ye might have been loved,* |
| | 3. Am-āti essent *or* fuissent, | *They might have been loved.* |

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 2. | Am-āre *or*-ator, | *Be thou loved,* |
| | 3. | Am-ātor, | *Let him be loved;* |
| *Plur.* | 2. | Am-amīni, | *Be ye loved,* |
| | 3. | Am-antor, | *Let them be loved.* |

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PRES. AND IMP., | Am-āri, | *To be loved,* |
| PERF. AND PLUP., | Esse *or* fuisse am-ātus, | *To have been loved,* |
| FUTURE, | Am-ātum iri, | *To be about to be loved.* |

## PARTICIPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PERFECT, | Am-ātus, a, um, | *Loved,* |
| GERUNDIVE, | Am-andus, a, um, | *To be loved.* |

## LESSON ON THE A CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

Ego vocor. Domus ædificatur. Nos celamur. Fabula narratur. Naves onerabantur. Urbs vocabatur Lavinia. Ignavus puer castigabitur. Hostes fugati sunt. Iter ex-

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erturbarentur. Ut timoris suspicio vitaretur. Præ- in oppido collocatum est.
æ domantur fame atque verberibus. Apud Romanos plerumque cremabantur. Multa animalia congre-, et contra alia dimicant. Romulus Sylvius in Alba- acum præcipitatus est. Post Romuli mortem Numa lius rex creatus est. Ob hanc rem a dictatore dam- est.

## I CONJUGATION.

### ACTIVE VOICE.

| es. Ind. | Pres. Inf. | Perf. Ind. | Supine. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| udio, | Audīre, | Audīvi, | Audītum, | *To hear.* |

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT TENSE, *hear.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aud-io, | *I hear,* |
| 2. Aud-is, | *Thou hearest,* |
| 3. Aud-it, | *He hears;* |
| 1. Aud-īmus, | *We hear,* |
| 2. Aud-ītis, | *Ye hear,* |
| 3. Aud-iunt. | *They hear.* |

#### IMPERFECT, *was hearing.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aud-iēbam, | *I was hearing,* |
| 2. Aud-iēbas, | *Thou wast hearing,* |
| 3. Aud-iēbat, | *He was hearing;* |
| 1. Aud-iebāmus, | *We were hearing,* |
| 2. Aud-iebātis, | *Ye were hearing,* |
| 3. Aud-iēbant, | *They were hearing.* |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2. | Aud-ivisti, | *Thou didst hear,* |
| | 3. | Aud-īvit, | *He heard;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Aud-ivīmus, | *We heard,* |
| | 2. | Aud-ivistis, | *Ye heard,* |
| | 3. | Aud-ivērunt, *or*-ivere, | *They heard.* |

PERFECT, *have heard.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Aud-īvi, | *I have heard,* |
| | 2. | Aud-ivisti, | *Thou hast heard,* |
| | 3. | Aud-īvit, | *He has heard;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Aud-ivīmus, | *We have heard,* |
| | 2. | Aud-ivistis, | *Ye have heard,* |
| | 3. | Aud-ivērunt, *or*-ivēre, | *They have heard.* |

PLUPERFECT, *had heard.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Aud-ivĕram, | *I had heard,* |
| | 2. | Aud-ivĕras, | *Thou hadst heard,* |
| | 3. | Aud-ivĕrat, | *He had heard;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Aud-iverāmus, | *We had heard,* |
| | 2. | Aud-iverātis, | *Ye had heard,* |
| | 3. | Aud-ivĕrant, | *They had heard.* |

FIRST FUTURE, *shall* or *will hear.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Aud-iam, | *I will hear,* |
| | 2. | Aud-ies, | *Thou wilt hear,* |
| | 3. | Aud-iet, | *He will hear;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Aud-iēmus, | *We will hear,* |
| | 2. | Aud-iētis, | *Ye will hear,* |
| | 3. | Aud-ient, | *They will hear.* |

SECOND FUTURE, *shall* or *will have heard.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Aud-ivĕro, | *I will have heard,* |
| | 2. | Aud-ivĕris, | *Thou wilt have heard,* |
| | 3. | Aud-ivĕrit, | *He will have heard;* |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aud-iam, | *I may hear,* |
| 2. Aud-ias, | *Thou mayest hear,* |
| 3. Aud-iat, | *He may hear;* |
| 1. Aud-iāmus, | *We may hear,* |
| 2. Aud-iātis, | *Ye may hear,* |
| 3. Aud-iant, | *They may hear.* |

IMPERFECT, *might hear.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aud-īrem, | *I might hear,* |
| 2. Aud-īres, | *Thou mightest hear,* |
| 3. Aud-īret, | *He might hear;* |
| 1. Aud-irēmus, | *We might hear,* |
| 2. Aud-irētis, | *Ye might hear,* |
| 3. Aud-īrent, | *They might hear.* |

PERFECT, *may have heard.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aud-ivĕrim, | *I may have heard,* |
| 2. Aud-ivĕris, | *Thou mayest have heard,* |
| 3. Aud-ivĕrit, | *He may have heard;* |
| 1. Aud-iverīmus, | *We may have heard,* |
| 2. Aud-iverītis, | *Ye may have heard,* |
| 3. Aud-ivĕrint, | *They may have heard.* |

PLUPERFECT, *might have heard.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aud-ivissem, | *I might have heard,* |
| 2. Aud-ivisses, | *Thou mightest have heard,* |
| 3. Aud-ivisset, | *He might have heard;* |
| 1. Aud-ivissēmus, | *We might have heard,* |
| 2. Aud-ivissētis, | *Ye might have heard,* |
| 3. Aud-ivissent, | *They might have heard.* |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 3. Aud-ito, | *Let him hear;* |
| *Plur.* | 2. Aud-īte *or*-itōte, | *Hear ye,* |
| | 3. Aud-iunto, | *Let them hear.* |

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pres. and Imp., | Aud-īre, | *To hear,* |
| Perf. and Plup., | Aud-ivisse, | *To have heard,* |
| First Future, | Esse aud-itūrus, | *To be about to hear,* |
| Second Future, | Fuisse aud-itūrus, | *To have been about to hear.* |

## PARTICIPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pres. and Imp. | Aud-iens, | *Hearing,* |
| Future, | Aud-itūrus, a, um, | *About to hear.* |

## GERUNDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | Aud-iendum, | *Hearing,* |
| *Gen.* | Aud-iendi, | *Of hearing,* |
| *Dat.* | Aud-iendo, | *To hearing,* |
| *Acc.* | Aud-iendum, | *Hearing,* |
| *Abl.* | Aud-iendo, | *By hearing.* |

## SUPINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Former,* | Aud-ītum, | *To hear,* |
| *Latter,* | Aud-ītu, | *To hear,* or *to be heard.* |

## LESSON ON THE I CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

Ego dormio. Equi hinniunt. Aequora sæviunt. Bos mugiebat. Custodes dormiebant. Magister erudivit. Boves mugiverant. Ille audivit. Milites muniverunt castra. Sues grunniverant. Hostes venerunt. Illi nutriverant. Vos nescietis. Boni obedient. Canes dormirent. Ego vesti-

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aus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Mores Romanorum Pompilius mollivit. Omes aut morte aut exilio t.

## I CONJUGATION.

### PASSIVE VOICE.

| res. Ind. | Pres. Inf. | Perf. Part. |
|---|---|---|
| Audior, | Audīri, | Audītus, *To be heard.* |

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT TENSE, *am heard.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aud-ior, | *I am heard,* |
| 2. Aud-īris *or*-īre, | *Thou art heard,* |
| 3. Aud-ītur, | *He is heard;* |
| 1. Aud-īmur, | *We are heard,* |
| 2. Aud-imīni, | *Ye are heard,* |
| 3. Aud-iuntur, | *They are heard.* |

#### IMPERFECT, *was heard.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aud-iēbar, | *I was heard,* |
| 2. Aud-iebāris *or*-iebāre, | *Thou wast heard,* |
| 3. Aud-iebātur, | *He was heard;* |
| 1. Aud-iebāmur, | *We were heard,* |
| 2. Aud-iebamīni, | *Ye were heard,* |
| 3. Aud-iebantur, | *They were heard.* |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. Aud-ītus es *or* fuisti, | *Thou wast heard,* |
| | 3. Aud-ītus est *or* fuit, | *He was heard;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Aud-īti sumus *or* fuīmus, | *We were heard,* |
| | 2. Aud-īti estis *or* fuistis, | *Ye were heard,* |
| | 3. Aud-īti sunt *or* fuērunt *or* fuēre, | *They were heard.* |

PERFECT, *have been heard.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Aud-ītus sum *or* fui, | *I have been heard,* |
| | 2. Aud-ītus es *or* fuisti, | *Thou hast been heard,* |
| | 3. Aud-ītus est *or* fuit, | *He has been heard;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Aud-īti sumus *or* fuīmus, | *We have been heard,* |
| | 2. Aud-īti estis *or* fuistis, | *Ye have been heard,* |
| | 3. Aud-īti sunt *or* fuērunt *or* fuēre. | *They have been heard.* |

PLUPERFECT, *had been heard.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. Aud-ītus eram *or* fuĕram, | *I had been heard,* |
| | 2. Aud-ītus eras *or* fuĕras, | *Thou hadst been heard,* |
| | 3. Aud-ītus erat *or* fuĕrat, | *He had been heard;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. Aud-īti erāmus *or* fuerāmus, | *We had been heard,* |
| | 2. Aud-īti erātis *or* fuerātis, | *Ye had been heard,* |
| | 3. Aud-īti erant *or* fuĕrant, | *They had been heard.* |

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2. Aud-iemĭni, *Ye will be heard,*
3. Aud-ientur, *They will be heard.*

SECOND FUTURE, *shall*, or *will have been heard.*

1. Aud-ītus fuĕro, *I will have been heard,*
2. Aud-ītus fuĕris, *Thou wilt have been heard,*
3. Aud-ītus fuĕrit, *He will have been heard;*
1. Aud-īti fuerĭmus, *We will have been heard,*
2. Aud-īti fuerītis, *Ye will have been heard,*
3. Aud-īti fuĕrint, *They will have been heard.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may be heard.*

1. Aud-iar, *I may be heard,*
2. Aud-iāris *or*-iāre, *Thou mayest be heard,*
3. Aud-iātur, *He may be heard;*
1. Aud-iāmur, *We may be heard,*
2. Aud-iamĭni, *Ye may be heard,*
3. Aud-iantur, *They may be heard.*

IMPERFECT, *might be heard.*

1. Aud-īrer, *I might be heard,*
2. Aud-irēris, *or*-irēre, *Thou mightest be heard,*
3. Aud-irētur, *He might be heard;*
1. Aud-irēmur, *We might be heard,*
2. Aud-iremĭni, *Ye might be heard,*
3. Aud-irentur, *They might be heard.*



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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ris, | *heard,* |
| | 3. | Aud-ītus sit *or* fuĕrit, | *He may have been heard;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Aud-īti sīmus *or* fuerĭmus, | *We may have been heard,* |
| | 2. | Aud-īti sītis *or* fuerĭtis, | *Ye may have been heard,* |
| | 3. | Aud-īti sint *or* fuĕrint, | *They may have been heard.* |

PLUPERFECT, *might have been heard.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 1. | Aud-ītus essem *or* fuissem, | *I might have been heard,* |
| | 2. | Aud-ītus esses *or* fuisses, | *Thou mightest have been heard,* |
| | 3. | Aud-ītus esset *or* fuisset, | *He might have been heard;* |
| *Plur.* | 1. | Aud-īti essēmus *or* fuissēmus, | *We might have been heard,* |
| | 2. | Aud-īti essētis *or* fuissētis, | *Ye might have been heard,* |
| | 3. | Aud-īti essent *or* fuissent, | *They might have been heard.* |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sing.* | 2. | Aud-īre *or*-ītor, | *Be thou heard,* |
| | 3. | Aud-ītor, | *Let him be heard;* |
| *Plur.* | 2. | Aud-imĭni, | *Be ye heard,* |
| | 3. | Aud-iuntor, | *Let them be heard.* |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PRES. AND IMP. | Aud-īri, | *To be heard,* |
| PERF. AND PLUP. | Esse *or* fuisse aud-ītus, | *To have been heard,* |
| FUTURE, | Aud-ītum iri, | *To be about to be heard.* |

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ɛri erudiuntur. Exercitus impeditur. Castra munie-
r. Puer vestitus est. Discipuli puniti erant. Ma-
obedietur. Ego nutritus fuero. Spolia custodiantur.
inus serviretur. Ego auditus sim. Illi impediti essent.
lebet molliri. Hæ res ab illis audiebantur. Milites
npediti sunt. Murus custoditur ab omni parte. Lon-
bellum ab eo finitum est. In Syria nigri leones repe-
ur. In Africa nec cervi, nec apri, nec ursi inveniuntur.
æ a Phoenicibus inventæ sunt. Illi omnes, aut morte,
xilio, puniti sunt.

## PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES UPON THE VERBS.

estina lente. Pueri parento. Nosce te ipsum. Lo-
e rarius. Imitare bonos. Ne quasvis injurias ulcis-
ni. Si probitatem amabis, et ipse a probis amaberis.
ĸ nabis sine cortice. In quibus sedibus habitabimus
t mortem? Sequere me, nec errabis. Virtus neque
ndio, neque naufragio amittetur. Bonus bonos imita-
ır, eorumque vestigia sequetur. Surdum et stupidum
endo operam perdidisti. Stultos artibus tuis fefellisti,
dentes non falles. Romani antiquissimis temporibus
dera cum Carthaginiensibus pepigerunt. Res male
idit, non vestra culpa, sed fortunæ casu. Dulce est pro
ria mori. Lacedæmonios, fortissimos mortalium, non
rum sed aurum vicit. Nicomēde rege interfecto, equus
s vitam finivit inedia.

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*fĕro, fio.*

Five are compounded; ***prosum, possum, nōlo, mālo, nĕqueo.***

Sum has already been conjugated.

Prosum, *to do good*, has a *d* where *sum* begins with *e*.

Prosum, prodesse, profui.

*Indicative Mood.*

Pr. Pro-sum, prod-es prod-est; pro-sŭmus, prod-estis, pro-sunt.

Imp. Prod-ĕram, prod-ĕras, prod-ĕrat; prod-erāmus, prod-erātis, prod-ĕrant.

A. and Perf. Pro-fui, pro-fuisti, pro-fuit; pro-fuĭmus, pro-fuistis, pro-fuērunt.

Plu. Pro-fuĕram, pro-fuĕras, pro-fuĕrat; pro-fuerāmus, pro-fuerātis, pro-fuĕrant.

1. Fut. Prod-ĕro, prod-ĕris, prod-ĕrit; prod-erĭmus, prod-erĭtis, prod-ĕrint.

2. Fut. Pro-fuĕro, pro-fuĕris, pro-fuĕrit; pro-fuerĭmus, pro-fuerĭtis, pro-fuĕrint.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pr. Pro-sim, pro-sis, pro-sit; pro-sīmus, pro-sītis, pro-sint.

Imp. Prod-essem, prod-esses, prod-esset; prod-essēmus, prod-essētis, prod-essent.

Per. Pro-fuĕrim, pro-fuĕris, pro-fuĕrit; pro-fuerĭmus, pro-fuerĭtis, pro-fuĕrint.

Plu. Pro-fuissem, pro-fuisses, pro-fuisset; pro-fuissēmus, pro-fuissētis, pro-fuissent.

*Imperative Mood.*

Pr. 2. Prod-es *or* prod-esto, 2. Prod-este *or* prod-estōte,
3. Prod-esto; 3. Pro-sunto.

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*Participle.*

FUT. Pro-futūrus, a, um.

'OSSUM is compounded of *pŏtis*, able, and *sum*; and is ; conjugated:—

Possum, posse, pŏtui, *To be able.*

*Indicative Mood.*

. Possum, pŏtes, pŏtest; possumus, potestis, possunt.
?. Pot-ĕram, -ĕras, -ĕrat; -erāmus, -erātis, -ĕrant.
& PER. Pot-ui, -uisti, -uit; -uĭmus, -uistis, -uērunt *or*-uēre.
U. Pot-uĕram,-uĕras,-uĕrat; -uerāmus, -uerātis,-uĕrant.
FUT. Pot-ĕro, -ĕris, -ĕrit; -erĭmus -erĭtis, -erunt.
FUT. Pot-uĕro, -uĕris, -uĕrit; -uerĭmus, -uerĭtis, -uĕrint.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

R. Pos-sim, -sis, -sit; -sīmus, -sītis, -sint.
IP. Pos-sem, -ses, -set; -sēmus, -sētis, -sent.
ER. Pot-uĕrim, -uĕris, -uĕrit; -uerĭmus, -uerĭtis, -uĕrint.
LU. Pot-uissem -uisses,-uisset; -uissēmus,-uissētis,-uissent.

*Infinitive Mood.*

PR. & IMP. Posse. PER. & PLU. Potuisse.
*The rest wanting.*

Eo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, *To go.*



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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. & Per. | Ivi, | ivisti, | īvit; | ivīmus, | ivistis, | ivērunt *or* ivēre. |
| Plu. | Ivĕram, | ivĕras, | ivĕrat; | iverāmus, | iverātis, | iverant. |
| 1. Fut. | Ibo, | ibis, | ibit; | ibĭmus, | ibĭtis, | ibunt. |
| 2. Fut. | Ivĕro, | ivĕris, | ivĕrit; | iverĭmus, | iverĭtis, | ivĕrint. |

*Subjunctive Mood.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pr. | Eam, | eas, | eat; | eāmus, | eātis, | eant. |
| Imp. | Irem, | ires, | iret; | irēmus, | irētis, | irent. |
| Per. | Ivĕrim, | ivĕris, | ivĕrit; | iverĭmus, | iverĭtis, | ivĕrint. |
| Plu. | Ivissem, | ivisses, | ivisset; | ivissēmus, | ivissētis, | ivissent. |

*Imperative Mood.*

Pr. I *or* īto, īto; īte *or* itōte, eunto.

*Infinitive Mood.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pr. & Imp. | Ire. |
| Per. & Plu. | Ivisse. |
| 1. Fut. | Esse itūrus. |
| 2. Fut. | Fuisse itūrus. |

*Participles.*

Pr. Iens, *Gen.* euntis.
Fut. Itūrus, a, um.

| *Gerunds.* | *Supines.* |
|---|---|
| *Nom.* Eundum, | *Former*, Itum. |
| *Gen.* Eundi, &c. | *Latter*, Itu. |

Queo, I can, and Nequeo, I cannot, are conjugated like *eo*; only they want the imperative and the gerunds.

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Vol-ēbam, -ēbas, -ēbat; -ebāmus, -ebātis, -ēbant.
PER. Vol-ui, -uisti, -uit; -uĭmus, -uistis, -uērunt *or*-uēre.
Vol-uĕram, -uĕras, -uĕrat; -uerāmus, -uerātis, -uĕrant.
T. Vol-am, -es -et; -ēmus, -ētis, -ent.
T. Vol-uĕro, -uĕris, -uĕrit; -uerĭmus, -uerĭtis, -uĕrint.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Velim, velis, velit; velīmus, velītis, velint.
Vellem, velles, vellet; vellēmus, vellētis, vellent.
Vol-uĕrim, -uĕris, -uĕrit; -uerĭmus, -uerĭtis, -uĕrint.
Vol-uissem, -uisses, -uisset; -uissēmus, -uissētis, uissent.

*Infinitive Mood.* *Participle.*

AND IMP. Velle. PER. AND PLUP. Voluisse. PR. Volens.

*The rest wanting.*

NOLO, nolle, nolui, *To be unwilling.*

*Indicative Mood.*

Nōlo, non-vis, non-vult; nolūmus, non-vultis, nolunt.
Nol-ēbam, -ēbas, -ēbat; -ebāmus, -ebātis, -ēbant.
ND PER. Nol-ui, -uisti, -uit; -uĭmus, -uistis, -uērunt *or* -uēre.
. Nol-uĕram, -uĕras, -uĕrat; -uerāmus, -uerātis, -uĕrant.
UT. Nol-am, -es, -et; -ēmus, -ētis, -ent.
UT. Nol-uĕro, uĕris, -uĕrit; -uerĭmus, -uerĭtis, -uĕrint.

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Pr. Nol-im, -is, -it; -īmus, -ītis, -int.
Imp. Nol-lem, -les, -let; -lēmus, -lētis, -lent.
Per. Nol-uĕrim, -uĕris, -uĕrit; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uĕrint.
Plup. Nol-uissem, -uisses, -uisset; -uissēmus, -uissētis, -uissent.

*Imperative Mood.*

Pr. Nol-i *or*-īto; -īte *or*-itōte.

*Participle.*—Pr. Nolens.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pr. and Imp. Nolle. Per. and Plu. Noluisse.

*The rest wanting.*

Malo, malle, malui, *To be more willing.*

*Indicative Mood.*

Pr. Mālo, mavis, mavult; malŭmus, mavultis, mālunt.
Imp. Mal-ēbam, -ēbas, -ēbat; -ebāmus, -ebātis, ēbant.
A. and Per. Mal-ui, -uisti, -uit; -uĭmus, -uistis, -uērunt *or* uēre.
Plu. Mal-uĕram, -uĕras, -uĕrat; -uerāmus, -uerātis, uĕrant.
1. Fut. Mal-am, -es, -et; -ēmus, -ētis, -ent.
2. Fut. Mal-uĕro, -uĕris, uĕrit; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uĕrint.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

Pr. Mal-im, -is, -it; -īmus, -ītis, -int.
Imp. Mal-lem, -les -let; -lēmus, -lētis, -lent.
Per. Mal-uĕrim -uĕris, -uĕrit; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uĕrint.
Plu. Mal-uissem, -uisses, -uisset; -uissēmus, -uissētis, -uissent.

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## ACTIVE VOICE.

### *Indicative Mood.*

ro, fers, fert; ferĭmus, fertis, fĕrunt.
er-ēbam, -ēbas, -ēbat; -ebāmus, -ebātis, -ēbant.
PER. Tuli, tulisti, tulit; tulĭmus, tulistis, tulērunt *or* -ēre.
Tul-ĕram, -ĕras, -ĕrat; -erāmus, -erātis, -ĕrant.
. Fer-am, -es, -et; -ēmus, -ētis, -ent.
. Tul-ĕro, -ĕris, -ĕrit; erĭmus, -erĭtis, -ĕrint.

### *Subjunctive Mood.*

er-am, -as, -at; -āmus, -ātis, -ant.
Fer-rem, -res, -ret; -rēmus, -rētis, -rent.
Tul-ĕrim, -ĕris, -ĕrit; -erĭmus, -erĭtis, -ĕrint.
Tul-issem, -isses, -isset; -issēmus, -issētis, -issent.

### *Imperative Mood.*

2. Fer *or* ferto,
3. Ferto;
2. Ferte *or* fertōte,
3. Ferunto.

### *Infinitive Mood.*

ND IMP. Ferre. PER. AND PLU. Tulisse.
T. Esse latūrus. 2. FUT. Fuisse latūrus.

| *articiples.* | *Gerunds.* | *Supines.* |
|---|---|---|
| Fĕrens. | *Nom.* Ferendum, | *Former*, Latum. |
| Latūrus, a, um. | *Gen.* Ferendi, &c., | *Latter*, Latu. |

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*Indicative Mood.*

PR. Feror, ferris *or* ferre, fertur; ferĭmur, ferimĭni, feruntur.
IMP. Fer-ēbar, -ebāris *or*-ebāre, -ebātur; -ebāmur, -ebamĭni, -ebantur.
A. & PER. Latus sum *or* fui, latus es *or* fuisti, &c.
PLU. Latus eram *or* fuĕram, latus eras *or* fuĕras, &c.
1. FUT. Ferar, ferēris *or* ferēre, ferētur; ferēmur, feremĭni, ferentur.
2. FUT. Latus fuĕro, latus fuĕris, &c.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

PR. Ferar, ferāris *or* ferāre, ferātur; ferāmur, feramĭni, ferantur.
IMP. Ferrer, ferrēris *or* ferrēre, ferrētur; ferrēmur, feremĭni, ferrentur.
PER. Latus sim *or* fuĕrim, latus sis *or* fuĕris, &c.
PLU. Latus essem *or* fuissem, latus esses *or* fuisses, &c.

*Imperative Mood.*

PR. Ferre *or* fertor, fertor; ferimĭni, feruntor.

*Infinitive Mood.*

PR. & IMP. Ferre.
PER. & PLU. Esse *or* fuisse latus.

*Participles.*

PER. Latus, a, um.
GER. Ferendus, a, um.

FIO, fiĕri, factus, *To be made* or *done*.

*Indicative Mood.*

PR. Fīo, fis, fit; fimus, fitis, fiunt.
IMP. Fiēbam, fiēbas, fiēbat; fiebāmus, fiebātis, fiēbant.
A. & PER. Factus sum *or* fui, factus es *or* fuisti, &c.
PLU. Factus eram *or* fueram, factus eras *or* fueras, &c.
1. FUT. Fiam, fies, fiet; fiēmus, fiētis, fient.
2. FUT. Factus fuero, factus fueris, &c.

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*Imperative Mood.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pr. | 2. Fi *or* fito, | 2. Fite *or* Fitōte, |
| | 3. Fito; | 3. Fiunto. |

*Infinitive Mood.*

Pr. Fiĕri. Per. Esse *or* fuisse factus.
Fut. Factum iri.

| *Participles.* | | *Supine.* |
|---|---|---|
| t. Factus, a, um. | Ger. Faciendus, a, um. | Factu. |

LESSON ON IRREGULAR VERBS.

e prodest. Nolebat ire. It venatum. Malo tacere temere loqui. Omnia recte fiunt. Nequiverant de-re hostem. Noli me tangere. Hostis nos decipi posse bat. Mali nec prosunt sibi, nec aliis. Tu vis esse . Atticus tulit pietatis præmium. Et prodesse volunt lectare poetæ. Sine virtute vera amicitia esse nequit. omnis ager qui seritur fert fruges. Quis potest stellas rare. Volebat proficisci in Britanniam. Malumus re in Gallia. Regulus ad supplicium redire maluit. ia quæ dixi sunt magna; noli ea contemnere. Cæsar m partem hostium pervenit, quæ nondum flumen tran-t.

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tenses, numbers, and persons.

Three verbs, *ōdi*, *cœpi*, and *mĕmĭni*, are only used in the preterite tenses; and therefore are called *Preteritive Verbs;* though they have sometimes likewise a present signification: thus,—

*Odi*, I hate, *or* have hated, *oděram*, *oděro*, *oděrim*, *odissem*, *odisse*. Participles, *osus*, *osūrus*.

*Cœpi*, I begin, *or* have begun, *cœpĕram*, *cœpĕro*, *cœpĕrim*, *cœpissem*, *cœpisse*. Participles, *cœptus*, *cœptūrus*.

*Mĕmĭni*, I remember, *or* have remembered, *memin-ĕram*, *-ĕro*, *-ĕrim*, *-issem*, *-isse*. Imperative, *memento*, *mementōte*.

*Furo*, to be mad, *dor*, to be given, and *for*, to speak; as also *der* and *fer*, are not used in the first person singular.

Of verbs which want many of their chief parts, the following most frequently occur:—

*Aio*, I say; *inquam*, I say; *fŏrem*, I should be; *ausim*, I dare; *faxim*, I will do it; *ave* and *salve*, hail; *cedo*, tell thou, *or* give me; *quæso*, I pray.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ind. Pr. | Aio, | ais, | ait; | — | — | aiunt. |
| Imp. | Aiēbam, | aiēbas, | aiēbat; | aiebāmus, | aiebātis, | aiēbant. |
| A. and Per. | — | aisti, | — | — | — | — |
| Sub. Pr. | — | aias, | aiat; | — | aiātis, | aiant. |
| Imp. Pr. Ai. | | | Part. Pr. Aiens. | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ind. Pr. | Inquam, | inquis, | inquit; | inquĭmus, | inquĭtis, | inquiunt. |
| Imp. | — | — | inquiēbat; | — | — | inquiēbant. |
| A. and Per. | — | inquisti; | — | — | — | — |
| 1. Fut. | — | inquies, | inquiet; | — | — | — |
| Imp. Pr. Inque, inquīto. | | | Part. Pr. Inquiens. | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sub. Imp. | Fŏrem, | fores, | foret; | — | — | forent. |
| Inf. Fut. | Fore, *to be about to be.* | | | | | |
| Sub. Pr. | Ausim. | ausis, | ausit; | — | — | -- |
| Ind. 2. Fut. | Faxo, | faxis, | faxit; | — | faxĭtis, | faxint. |
| Sub. Per. | Faxim, | faxis, | faxit; | — | — | faxint. |

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ero is called *impersonal*, which has only the termina-
f the third person singular, but does not admit any
or nominative before it.

ersonal verbs, in English, have before them the neu-
noun *it*, which is not considered as a person; thus,
*it*, it happens; *dĕcet*, it becomes; *dēlectat*, it de-
*ēvēnit*, it happens.

| | *Stem Conj.* | *E Conj.* | *A Conj.* | *I Conj.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| . | Contingit, | Dĕcet, | Delectat, | Evĕnit, |
| P. | Contingēbat, | Decēbat, | Delectābat, | Eveniēbat, |
| AND PER. | Contĭgit, | Decuit, | Delectāvit, | Evēnit, |
| U. | Contigĕrat, | Decuĕrat, | Delectavĕrat, | Evēnĕrat, |
| FUT. | Continget, | Decēbit, | Delectābit, | Eveniet, |
| FUT. | Contigĕrit, | Decuĕrit, | Delectavĕrit, | Evenerit, |
| . | Contingat, | Dĕceat, | Delectet, | Eveniat, |
| P. | Contingēret, | Decēret, | Delectāret, | Evenīret, |
| ER. | Contigĕrit, | Decuĕrit, | Delectavĕrit, | Evenĕrit, |
| U. | Contigisset, | Decuisset, | Delectavisset, | Evenisset, |
| R. AND IMP. | Contingĕre, | Decēre, | Delectāre, | Evenīre, |
| ER. & PLU. | Contigisse, | Decuisse, | Delectavisse, | Evenisse. |

st Latin verbs may be used impersonally in the pas-
oice, especially neuter and intransitive verbs, which
vise have no passive; as, *currītur*, *fāvētur*, *pugnātur*,
*r*; from *curro*, to run; *faveo*, to favour; *pugno*, to
*venio*, to come.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| . | Currītur, | Favētur, | Pugnātur, | Vĕnītur, |
| | Currebātur, | Favebātur, | Pugnabātur, | Veniebātur, |
| PER. | Cursum est, | Fautum est, | Pugnatum est, | Ventum est, |
| | Cursum erat, | Fautum erat, | Pugnatum erat, | Ventum erat, |
| UT. | Currētur, | Favebitur, | Pugnabĭtur, | Veniētur, |
| UT. | Cursum fuĕrit, | Fautum fuĕrit, | Pugnatum fuĕrit, | Ventum fuĕrit |
| R. | Currātur, | Faveātur, | Pugnētur, | Veniātur, |
| | Currerētur, | Faverētur, | Pugnarētur, | Venirētur, |
| | Cursum sit, | Fautum sit, | Pugnātum sit, | Ventum sit, |
| P. | Cursum esset, | Fautum esset, | Pugnātum esset, | Ventum esset, |
| . & IMP. | Curri, | Favĕri, | Pugnāri, | Venīri, |
| & PLU. | Cursum esse, | Fautum esse, | Pugnātum esse, | Ventum esse, |
| | Cursum īri, | Fautum īri, | Pugnatum īri, | Ventum īri. |



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Impersonal verbs govern the dative.

*Misĕret, poenĭtet, pudet, tædet,* and *piget,* govern the accusative and genitive.

*Decet, delectat, juvat,* and *oportet,* govern the accusative with the infinitive mood.

Pons coeptus est institui. Memini legisse hunc librum. Aiunt te esse doctum. Tum inquit, adeamus. Scio illum fore sapientem. Ego ausim. Ille faxit. Ave tu. Salvete vos. Tu cedo. Nos quæsumus.

Favetur mihi. Contigit mihi esse illic. Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Licet nemini peccare. Pertinet ad te tacere. Miseret me infelicium civium. Semper poenitet bonos peccati. Non pudet malos superbiæ. Tædet me vitæ. Pudet me culpæ. Poenitet me peccâsse. Miseritum est mihi tuarum fortunarum. Decet te esse æquum. Delectat pueros ludere. Juvat te manere domi. Oportet te studere diligenter. Delectat me studere. Non decet te rixari. Parvum parva decent.

## PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is a kind of Adjective formed from a Verb, which in its signification implies time.

Latin Verbs have four Participles, the present and future active; as, *Lĕgens,* reading; *lectūrus,* about to read; and the perfect and gerundive passive; as, *lectus,* read; *legendus,* to be read.

Neuter Verbs have commonly but two Participles; as, *Sĕdens, sessūrus; stans,* statūrus.

Deponent Verbs have commonly four Participles; as, *Lŏquens, locutūrus, locūtus,* loquendus.

If from the signification of a Participle we take away *time,* it becomes an Adjective, and admits the degrees of comparison.

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PINES have much the same signification with Gerunds; may be indifferently applied to any person or number. agree in termination with nouns of the fourth declen- having only the accusative and ablative cases.

## ON ON PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

### RULES.

runds are construed like nouns.
e supine in *um* is put after a verb of motion.
e supine in *u* is put after an adjective.
rbals in *bilis* and *dus* govern the dative.

rgo dicturus multa. Hoc est mirabile dictu. Cæsar os misit petitum auxilium. Vidi hostem tentantem e. Exercitus sequens hostem pugnat sagittis. Vi- um est mihi illic. Tempus abeundi est. Opere per- pueri ludunt. Prœlio commisso acerrime contende- Virtus est omnibus colenda. Carmen est mihi ca- um. Surgo jussurus multa. Docendo discimus. Mon- n horribile visu. Hostes victi miserunt arma. Ratio abenda. Obsides erant retinendi. Hic locus ad equi- um aptus est. Mens alitur discendo et cogitando. per pugnandum est contra cupiditates et lubidinem. non est spectandum. Narratio horribilis auditu. sunt puniendi. Ille est attentus inter docendum. Tu romptus ad audiendum.

## ADVERBS.

DVERBS, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections,

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ciples, Adjectives, and other Adverbs.

The following list contains most of the Adverbs, except such as are formed from Adjectives, Substantives, and Participles, which may be known by the character of their termination; those ending in *e*, *o*, *us*, *um*, and *ter*, being usually formed from Adjectives; and those in *im* from Substantives or Participles; as, *docte*, learnedly; *cito*, quickly; *citius*, more quickly; *primum*, first; *feliciter*, happily; *conjunctim*, conjointly.

Adeo, *so very.*
Aliàs, *otherwise.*
Alibi, *elsewhere.*
Aliter, *otherwise.*
An, *whether.*
At, Ast, *but, only.*
Atqui, *but yet.*
Atque, *and.*
Autem, *but.*
Bene, *well.*
Bis, *twice.*
Ceu, *like as, as if.*
Clam, *secretly.*
Cras, *to-morrow.*
Cùm, or Quùm, *when.*
Cum, or Quum (with the subj.), *although, since.*
Cur, *why.*
Dudum, *a while ago.*
Dum, *whilst.*
Dummodo, *provided that.*
Enim, *for.*
Equidem, *indeed.*
Ergo, *therefore, then.*
Etiam, *also, even.*
Etsi, *although.*
Fere, *almost.*
Forsan, *perhaps.*
Frustra, *vainly.*
Haud, *not.*
Heri, or here, *yesterday.*
Hìc, *here.*
Hinc, *hence.*
Huc, *hither.*
Jam, *now, already.*
Ibi, *there.*
Igitur, *therefore.*
Illic, *there.*
Illinc, *thence.*
Illuc, *thither.*
Imo, *yea.*
Inde, *thence.*
Intro, *within-doors.*
Ita, *so.*
Itaque, *therefore.*
Item, *also.*
Magis, *more.*
Mox, *presently.*
Næ, *verily.*
Nam, Namque, *for.*
Ne, *sign of interrogation.*
Ne, *not (with the imp. and subj.).*
Nedum, *much less.*

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lim, *formerly, here-after.*
alam, *openly.*
arum, *but little.*
ene, *almost.*
orro, *moreover.*
ræ, *before.*
rocul, *far off.*
roinde, *therefore.*
rope, *nigh.*
uanquam, *although.*
uàm, *how.*
uare, *wherefore.*
uantum, *as much as.*
uando, *when.*
uì, *how.*
uidem, *indeed.*
uia, *because.*
uin, *yea, but.*
uippe, *for, as.*
uò, *whither.*

Secus, *otherwise.*
Scilicet, *to wit, doubtless.*
Semel, *once.*
Semper, *always.*
Si, *if.*
Sin, *but if.*
Sic, *so.*
Simul, *at the same time.*
Tam, *so, as much.*
Tamen, *yet.*
Tandem, *at length.*
Tum, Tunc, *then.*
Ubi, *where.*
Ubinam, *whereabout.*
Unde, *whence.*
Usque, *even to.*
Ut, *how, as.*
Ut (with the subj.), *in order that.*
Utique, *certainly.*
Vix, *scarcely*

## PREPOSITIONS.

EPOSITIONS are particles used to show the relation of ing to another.

ere are twenty-eight Prepositions, which govern the ative, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *To.* | Adversus, } | *Against,* |
| d, | *At.* | Adversum, } | *towards.* |
| e, | *Before.* | Contra, | *Against.* |



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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erga, | *Towards.* | Pōne, | *Behind.* |
| Extra, | *Without.* | Sĕcus, | *By, along.* |
| Inter, | *Between, among.* | Sĕcundum, | *According to.* |
| Intra, | *Within.* | Supra, | *Above.* |
| Infra, | *Beneath.* | Trans, | *On the farther side.* |
| Juxta, | *Nigh to.* | | |
| Ob, | *For.* | Ultra, | *Beyond.* |
| Propter, | *For, hard by.* | | |

The Prepositions which govern the ablative are fifteen, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A, Ab, Abs, | *From*, or *by.* | Clam, | *Without the knowledge of.* |
| Absque, | *Without.* | Coram, | *Before, in the presence of.* |
| De, | *Of, concerning.* | Præ, | *Before.* |
| E, Ex, | *Of, out of.* | Pălam, | *With the knowledge of.* |
| Pro, | *For.* | Sine, | *Without.* |
| Cum, | *With.* | Tĕnus, | *Up to, as far as.* |

These four govern sometimes the accusative, and sometimes the ablative.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In, | *In, into.* | Sŭper, | *Above.* |
| Sub. | *Under.* | Subter, | *Beneath.* |

## CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are those particles which connect words and sentences together. They are of two kinds, Collective and Distributive.

The Collective Conjunctions are,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ac, | *And, as, than.* | Et, | *Both, and.* |
| Atque, | *And.* | Que, | *Both, and.* |

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## INTERJECTIONS.

TERJECTIONS are particles *thrown in between* the parts sentence, to express some passion or emotion of the .

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ı ! | *Ah!* | Heu, or Eheu ! | *Alas!* |
| oage ! | *Away!* | Heus ! | *Soho!* |
| at ! | *Aha!* | Hui ! | *Out!* |
| ı ! | *Hush!* | Hem ! | *Hold!* |
| cce ! | *Behold!* | Io ! | *Hurrah!* |
| ho ! | *Soho!* | O, or oh ! | *O! oh!* |
| n ! | *Lo!* | Papæ ! | *Strange!* |
| vah ! | *Bravo!* | Proh ! | *Oh!* |
| u, or Euge ! | *Well done!* | Væ ! | *Alas! wo!* |
| lei ! | *Alas!* | Vah ! | *Heyday!* |

## LESSON ON THE PARTICLES.

### RULE.

The interjections *O*, *heu*, *proh*, and some others, govern nominative, accusative, or vocative.

Bene mones. Multo aliter evenit. Diique hominesque. ad patrem. Ecce homo ! Scipio est bellātor, at Cato tor. Aut verum est, aut falsum. Amor erga regem. Priamus ! Bis dat qui cito dat. Non equidem invideo. ve cogito, sive scribo. Inter me et te. De ea re. Heu miserum ! Fere eadem hora. Frustra mittit telum. el adest, vel non. Absque argumento. O festus dies ! aud dubium est. Quid igitur vult. Pugnare cum hosti-

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prohibere. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit. Horum primo circiter quindecim millia Rhenum transissent.

## SYNTAX.

SYNTAX teaches to put words rightly together in sentences.

Words in sentences have a twofold relation to one another; namely, that of *Concord* or *Agreement;* and that of *Government* or *Influence.*

Concord is the agreement of one word with another in some accidents; as, in gender, number, person, or case.

Government is the influence which one word exerts over another, requiring it to be put in a certain case, or mood.

### CONCORD.

#### *Agreement of an Adjective with a Noun.*

RULE 1. The adjective agrees with its noun in number, case, and gender; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Bonus vir*, a good man; | *Boni viri*, good men; |
| *Foemina casta*, a chaste woman; | *Foeminæ castæ*, chaste women; |
| *Dulce pomum*, a sweet apple; | *Dulcia poma*, sweet apples. |

This rule includes the pronoun and participle.

#### *Agreement of a Verb with a Nominative.*

2. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person; as,

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*Agreement of the Relative with the Antecedent.*

The relative *Qui*, *Quæ*, *Quod*, agrees with its ante- in gender, number, and person; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *ui*, the man who; | *Viri qui*, the men who; |
| *ina quæ*, the woman o; | *Foeminæ quæ*, the women who; |
| *ium quod*, the thing ich; | *Negotia quæ*, the things which; |
| *ui scribo*, I who write; | *Nos qui scribimus*, we who write. |

If no nominative come between the relative and the the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a native intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, me other word in the sentence.

*The same Case after a Verb as before it.*

Any verb may have the same case *after* as *before* it, both words refer to the same person or thing; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *sum discipulus*, | I am a scholar. |
| *ocaris Joannes*, | You are named John. |
| *incedit regina*, | She walks as a queen. |
| *illum haberi sapientem*, | I know that he is esteemed wise. |
| *vos esse discipulos*, | I know that you are scholars. |

*Agreement of one Noun with another.*

Nouns signifying the same person or thing agree in ; as,

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## The Government of Nouns.

7. One noun governs another, signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Amor Dei*, | The love of God. |
| *Lex naturæ*, | The law of nature. |
| *Domus Cæsaris*, | The house of Cæsar, *or* Cæsar's house. |

8. If the latter of two nouns express some quality or circumstance respecting the former, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Vir summæ prudentiæ*, or *summa prudentia*, | A man of the greatest wisdom. |
| *Puer probæ indolis*, or *proba indole*, | A boy of a good disposition. |

### *Adjectives taken as Nouns.*

9. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a noun, governs the genitive; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Multum pecuniæ*, | Much money. |
| *Quid rei est?* | What is the matter? |

### *Opus* and *Usus*.

10. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Est opus pecunia*, | There is need of money. |
| *Usus viribus*, | Need of strength. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| *Avidus gloriæ,* | Desirous of glory. |
| *Memor beneficiorum,* | Mindful of favours. |
| *Ignarus fraudis,* | Ignorant of fraud. |

Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparasuperlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern enitive plural; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *is philosophorum,* | Some one of the philosophers. |
| *r fratrum,* | The elder of the brothers. |
| *ssimus Romanorum,* | The most learned of the Romans. |
| *nostrum?* | Which of us? |
| *musarum,* | One of the Muses. |
| *ous sapientum,* | The eighth of the wise men. |

### *Adjectives governing the Dative.*

. Adjectives, signifying *profit* or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *eness*, &c. govern the dative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *ĭlis bello,* | Profitable for war. |
| *erniciōsus reipublicæ,* | Hurtful to the commonwealth. |
| *mĭlis patri,* | Like to his father. |

erbals in *bilis* and *dus* govern the dative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *andus* vel *amabilis omnibus,* | To be loved by all. |

### *Adjectives governing the Ablative.*

4. These adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, and *entus*; also *natus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, ern the ablative.

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| | |
|---|---|
| *Fretus viribus,* | Trusting to his strength. |
| *Ortus regibus,* | Descended of kings. |

*Adjectives governing the Genitive or Ablative.*

15. Adjectives, signifying *plenty* or *want*, govern the genitive or ablative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Plenus iræ*, or *ira,* | Full of anger. |
| *Inops rationis*, or *ratione,* | Void of reason. |

GOVERNMENT OF THE VERB SUM.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies *possession*, *property*, or *duty*, governs the genitive; as,

*Est regis,* It belongs to the king; it is the part or property of a king.

*Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum*, are excepted; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Tuum est,* | It is your duty. |
| *Scio tuum esse,* | I know that it is your duty. |

17. *Sum*, taken for *habeo* (*to have*), governs the dative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Est mihi liber,* | I have a book. |
| *Sunt mihi libri,* | I have books. |
| *Dico libros esse mihi,* | I say that I have books. |

18. *Sum*, taken for *affero* (*to bring*), governs two datives; as,

*Est mihi voluptati,* It is, *or* brings, a pleasure to me.

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Words of the comparative degree govern the abla-
hen *quam* is omitted in Latin; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Dulcior melle,* | Sweeter than honey. |
| *Præstantior auro,* | Better than gold. |

### The Construction of Adverbs.

. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and adverbs; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Bene scribit,* | He writes well. |
| *Servus egregie fidelis,* | A slave remarkably faithful. |
| *Fortiter pugnans,* | Fighting bravely. |
| *Satis bene,* | Well enough. |

2. Some adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern genitive; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Pridie ejus diei,* | The day before that day. |
| *Ubique gentium,* | Everywhere. |
| *Satis est verborum,* | There is enough of words. |

### The Construction of Prepositions.

3. The prepositions *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c. govern the usative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Ad astra,* | To the stars. |
| *Cis* vel *citra flumen,* | On this side the river. |
| *Infra tectum,* | Below the roof. |
| *Per agros,* | Through the fields. |
| *Præter opinionem,* | Contrary to opinion. |
| *Supra terram,* | Above the earth. |
| *Trans mare,* | Over the sea. |
| *Ultra oceanum,* | Beyond the ocean. |



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| | |
|---|---|
| *Coram omnibus,* | In presence of all. |
| *Cum exercitu,* | With the army. |
| *Palam populo,* | Before the people. |
| *Sine labore,* | Without labour. |
| *Capulo tenus,* | Up to the hilt. |

25. The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the accusative, when motion to a place is signified; but when motion or rest in a place is signified, *in* and *sub* govern the ablative, *super* and *subter* either the accusative or ablative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Eo in urbem,* | I go into the city. |
| *Sum in urbe,* | I am in the city. |
| *Sub noctem,* | Before night. |
| *Sub scamno,* | Under the bench. |
| *Sidunt super arbore,* | They sit upon the tree. |
| *Subter terram,* | Under the earth. |

### The Construction of Interjections.

26. The interjections *O*, *heu*, *proh*, and some others, govern the nominative, accusative, or vocative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *O vir bonus* or *bone!* | O good man! |
| *Heu me miserum!* | Ah wretched me! |

27. The interjections *hei* and *væ* govern the dative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Hei mihi!* | Ah me! |
| *Væ vobis!* | Wo to you! |

### The Construction of Conjunctions.

28. The conjunctions *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *nec*, *aut*, *neque*, and some others, connect like cases and moods; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Honora patrem et matrem,* | Honour father and mother. |
| *Nec legit nec scribit,* | He neither reads nor writes. |

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ive mood; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Lego ut discam,* | I read that I may learn. |
| *Utinam saperes,* | I wish you were wise. |

## Government of Verbs.

### *Verbs governing the Accusative.*

. Verbs of a transitive signification govern the accusa-
; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Ama Deum,* | Love God. |
| *Reverere parentes,* | Reverence your parents. |

### *Verbs governing the Genitive.*

2. *Misereor, miseresco,* and *satago,* govern the geni-
; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *erere civium tuorum,* | Pity your countrymen. |
| *agit rerum suarum,* | He has enough to do about his own affairs. |

### *Verbs governing the Dative.*

33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has
or *for* after it in English; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *nis vēnit imperio,* | An end is come to the empire. |
| *imus redit hostibus,* | Courage returns to the enemy. |
| *bi seris, tibi metis,* | You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself. |

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35. Many verbs compounded with these prepositions, *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, *super*, govern the dative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Præfecit legatum exercitui*, | He placed his lieutenant over the army. |
| *Alii hostibus appropinquârunt*, | Others approached the enemy. |
| *Incute vim ventis*, | Strike force into the winds. |

36. Verbs signifying *to profit*, *hurt*, *favour*, *assist*, *command*, *obey*, *serve*, *resist*, *trust*, *threaten*, and *be angry with*, govern the dative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Imperat Cassivelauno*, | He commands Cassivelaunus. |
| *Eorum judiciis decretisque parent*, | They obey their judgments and decrees. |
| *Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat*, | Fortune resists idle prayers. |
| *Utrique mortem est minatus*, | He threatened death to both. |

*Verbs governing the Accusative or Genitive.*

37. *Recordor*, *memini*, *reminiscor*, and *obliviscor*, govern the accusative or genitive; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Recordor lectionis* or *lectionem*, | I remember the lesson. |
| *Obliviscor injuriæ* or *injuriam*, | I forget an injury. |

*Verbs governing the Ablative.*

38. Verbs of *abounding* and *wanting*, govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Abundat divitiis*, | He abounds in riches. |
| *Caret omni culpa*, | He has no fault. |

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se of that preposition; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Adeamus scholam,* | Let us go to school. |
| *Exeamus schola,* | Let us go out of school. |

## The Construction of the Infinitive.

. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, par-
e, adjective, or noun; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *o discere,* | I desire to learn. |
| *s colere cœperunt,* | They began to cultivate the fields. |
| *pus abire tibi,* | It is time for you to depart. |

. When *quod*, *quin*, *ut*, or *ne*, is omitted in Latin, the which would otherwise be in the nominative is put in ccusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *audeo te valere,* | I am glad that you are well. |
| *iunt regem adventare,* | They say the king is coming. |

## he Construction of Participles, Gerunds, and Supines.

3. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the e cases as the words from which they are derived; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Amans virtutem,* | Loving virtue. |
| *Carens fraude,* | Wanting guile. |

4. Gerunds are construed like nouns; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *tudendum est mihi,* | I must study. |
| *Tempus studendi,* | Time of studying. |
| *Aptus studendo,* | Fit for studying. |
| *cio studendum esse mihi,* | I know that I must study. |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *cem,* | | |
| I must seek peace. | | |
| *Tempus petendi pacem,* | or, more elegantly, | *Tempus petendæ pacis.* |
| Time of seeking peace. | | |
| *Ad petendum pacem,* | | *Ad petendam pacem.* |
| For seeking peace. | | |
| *A petendo pacem,* | | *A petenda pace.* |
| By seeking peace. | | |

46. The supine in *um*, is put after a verb of motion; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Abiit deambulatum,* | He hath gone to walk. |
| *Spectatum veniunt,* | They come to see. |

47. The supine in *u* is put after an adjective; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Facile dictu,* | Easy to be told. |
| *Miserabile visu,* | Piteous to be seen. |
| *Optimum factu esse duxerunt,* | They held it best to be done. |

## The Construction of Circumstances.

### *Price.*

48. Nouns signifying the price of a thing are put in the ablative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Emi librum duobus assibus,* | I bought a book for six farthings. |
| *Constitit talento,* | It cost a talent. |

These genitives, tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, are excepted; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Quanti constitit?* | How much cost it? |
| *Asse et pluris,* | Three farthings and more. |

### *Manner and Cause.*

49. Nouns signifying the *instrument*, *cause*, *means*, or *manner*, are put in the ablative; as,

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Nouns signifying *measure*, or *distance*, are put in ccusative, sometimes in the ablative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *s est decem pedes altus,* | The wall is ten feet high. |
| *distat triginta millia,* or | The city is thirty miles |
| *ginta millibus passuum,* | distant. |
| or *itinere unius diei,* | One day's journey. |

*Time.*

. Nouns signifying the time *when*, are put in the abla- those *how long*, in the accusative, sometimes in the ive; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *enit hora tertia,* | He came at the third hour. |
| *Iansit paucos dies,* | He staid a few days. |
| *ex mensibus abfuit,* | He was away six months. |

*Verbs governing the Accusative and the Genitive.*

2. Verbs of *accusing*, *condemning*, *admonishing*, and *iitting*, govern the accusative and genitive; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *ruit me furti,* | He accuses me of theft. |
| *psum inertiæ condemno,* | I condemn myself of laziness. |
| *m homicidii absolvunt,* | They acquit him of man-slaughter. |
| *net me officii,* | He admonishes me of my duty. |

53. Verbs of *esteeming* govern the accusative of the son or thing esteemed, and the genitive of the value; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Aestimo te magni,* | I value you much. |
| *Ego illum flocci pendo,* | I value him at a rush. |

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*away*, govern the accusative and dative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Comparo Virgilium Homero*, | I compare Virgil to Homer. |
| *Suum cuique tribuito*, | Give every one his own. |
| *Narras fabulam surdo*, | You tell a story to a deaf man. |
| *Eripuit me morti*, | He rescued me from death. |

Or thus:—Any active verb may govern the accusative and the dative, when, together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing in relation to which it is exerted; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Legam lectionem tibi*, | I will read the lesson to you. |
| *Emit librum mihi*, | He bought a book for me. |

### *Verbs governing two Accusatives.*

55. Verbs of *asking* and *teaching* govern two accusatives; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Poscimus te pacem*, | We beg peace of thee. |
| *Docuit me grammaticam*, | He taught me grammar. |

### *Verbs governing the Accusative and the Ablative.*

56. Verbs of *loading*, *binding*, *clothing*, *depriving*, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Onerat naves auro*, | He loads the ships with gold. |
| *Te hoc crimine expedi*, | Clear yourself of this charge. |

### The Construction of Passive Verbs.

57. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Accusor furti*, | I am accused of theft. |
| *Virgilius comparatur Homero*, | Virgil is compared to Homer. |
| *Doceor grammaticam*, | I am taught grammar. |
| *Navis oneratur auro*, | The ship is loaded with gold. |

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. *Interest* and *refert* require the genitive; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Interest omnium,* | It is the interest of all. |
| *Refert patris,* | It concerns my father. |

it *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra,* are put in the accusa-plural neuter; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Non mea refert,* | It does not concern me. |

). *Miseret, poenitet, pudet, tædet,* and *piget,* govern the sative and genitive; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Miseret me tui,* | I pity you. |
| *Poenitet me peccati,* | I repent of my sin. |
| *Tædet me vitæ,* | I am weary of life. |
| *Pudet me culpæ,* | I am ashamed of my fault. |

1. *Decet, delectat, juvat,* and *oportet,* govern the ac-tive case, with the infinitive mood; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *lectat me studere,* | It delights me to study. |
| *n decet te rixari,* | It does not become you to scold. |

### Construction of the Names of Places.

2. The name of a town, signifying the place *where,* or *hich,* if it be of the first or second declension, and singu-number, is put in the genitive; but if it be of the third lension, or plural number, it is put in the ablative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Vixit Romæ,* | He lived at Rome. |
| *Mortuus est Londini,* | He died at London. |
| *Habitat Carthagine,* | He dwells at Carthage. |
| *Studuit Parisiis,* | He studied at Paris. |

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*Profectus est Athenas,* He went to Athens.

64. The name of a town, signifying the place *whence*, or *through what place*, is put in the ablative; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Discessit Corintho,* | He departed from Corinth. |
| *Laodicea iter faciebat,* | He went through Laodicea. |

65. *Domus* and *rus*, signifying the place where, are construed like the names of towns; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Manet domi,* | He stays at home. |
| *Domum revertitur,* | He returns home. |
| *Vivit rure,* | He lives in the country. |
| *Abiit rus,* | He has gone to the country. |

## The Ablative Absolute.

66. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle, expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute; as,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Sole oriente, fugiunt tenebræ,* | The sun rising, darkness flies away. |
| *Opere peracto, ludemus,* | Our work being finished, we will play. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Active. | *int.* | Interjection. |
| Adjective. | *irr.* | Irregular. |
| Adverb. | *m.* | Masculine. |
| Common gender. | *n.* | Neuter. |
| Comparative. | *num.* | Numeral. |
| Conjugation. | *part.* | Participle. |
| Conjunction. | *pass.* | Passive. |
| Defective. | *pl.* | Plural. |
| Deponent. | *prep.* | Preposition. |
| Feminine. | *pret.* | Preteritive. |
| Frequentative. | *pro.* | Pronoun. |
| From. | *sup.* | Superlative. |
| Impersonal. | *v.* | Verb. |
| Indeclinable. | | |

---

A

prep. *from, by.*
ĭre, īvi *et* ii, ĭtum, irr. (fr. ab and eo) *to go y, to depart.*
o, solvĕre, solvi, solū-, v. a. stem conj. (fr. and solvo), *to absolve, cquit.*
vor, solvi, solūtus, pass. *e acquitted.*
e, prep. *without.*
n, esse, fui, v. n. irr. ab and sum) *to be y, to be absent.*

Abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. *to abound.*
Abūtor, ūti, ūsus, v. dep. stem conj. (fr. ab and ūtor) *to abuse.*
Accĭpio, ipĕre, ēpi, eptum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. ad and capio) *to receive.*
Accĭpĭor, ĭpi, eptus, pass. *to be received.*
Accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to accuse.*
Accūsor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be accused.*
Acer *et* acris, e, (acrior, acerrĭmus) adj. *sharp, brisk.*

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Ad, prep. *to, at, for.*

Adeo, īre, īvi, *et* ii, ĭtum, v. n. irr. (fr. ad and eo) *to go to.*

Adhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, v. a. e conj. (fr. ad and habeo) *to send for, to admit.*

Adhĭbeor, ēri, ĭtus, pass. *to be called,* or *sent for.*

Adsum, esse, fui, v. n. irr. (fr. ad and sum) *to be present.*

Advento, āre, āvi, ātum, v. freq. a conj. *to come, to draw near.*

Ædifĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to build.*

Ædifĭcor, āri, atus, pass. *to be built.*

Ænēas, æ, m. 1, *a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises.*

Æquor, ŏris, n. 3, *the sea.*

Æquus, a, um, adj. *equal, equable.*

Æs, æris, n. 3, *brass.*

Æstĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to value, to esteem.*

Æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal.*

Afrĭca, æ, f. 1, *Africa.*

Africānus, i, m. 2. *the surname of the Scipios, from their conquest of Africa.*

Ager, gri. m. 2, *a field, a district, land.*

Agmen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a band, an army.*

Agnus, i, m. 2, *a lamb.*

Agricŏla, æ, m. 1, *a husbandman.*

Aio, ais, ait, v. def. *I say.*

Albānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Alba;* Mons Albanus, *Mount Albanus,* 12 *miles from Rome.*

Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*

Alĭquando, adv. *once, formerly.*

Alĭquis, qua, quod, *or* quid, pro. *some one, a certain one.*

Alĭter, adv. *otherwise.*

Alius, a, ud, adj. *another;* alii.....alii, *some....others.*

Alo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum *et* tum, v. a. stem conj. *to nourish, to feed.*

Alor, i, ĭtus *et* tus, pass. *to be nourished.*

Altus, a, um, adj. *high, lofty.*

Amābilis, e, adj. *amiable, lovely.*

Ambŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. *to walk.*

Amīcĭtia, æ, f. 1, *friendship.*

Amīcus, i, m. 2. *a friend.*

Amitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. a and mitto) *to send away, to lose.*

Amittor, itti, issus, pass. *to be lost.*

Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to love.*

Amor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be loved.*

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ıs, i, m. 2, *the mind, soul, courage.*
s, i, m. 2, *a year.*
uus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-ius) *ancient, old.*
ım, i, n. 2, *a cave.*
pri, m. 2, *a wild boar.*
llo, āre, āvi, atum, v. a. onj. *to call,* or *name, to dress.*
llor, āri, ātus, pass. *to named, to be addressed.*
opinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. a conj. (fr. ad & pro-nquo) *to draw near.*
lis, is, m. 3, *April.*
s, a, um, adj. *fit, suitable.*
l, prep. *at, with, among.*
, æ, f. 1, *water.*
la, æ, f. 1, *an eagle.*
ter, tri, m. 2, *a judge.*
or, *et* arbos, ŏris, f. 3, *a ee.*
eo, ēre, ui, v. a. e conj, *to rive away, to restrain.*
ıs, ûs, m. 4, *a bow, an rch.*
uus, a, um, adj. *high, steep, ifficult.*
umentum, i, n. 2, *argu-ıent.*
uo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, v. a. tem conj. *to prove, to con-ict.*

Asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *rough.*
Astrum, i, n. 2, *a star, a constellation.*
At, conjc. *but.*
Ater, tra, trum, adj. *black, dark, gloomy.*
Athēnæ, ārum, f. pl. 1, *Athens.*
Atheniensis, is, m. 3, *an Athenian.*
Atque, conjc. *and.*
Attentus, a, um, adj. *attentive.*
Auctor, ōris, c. 3, *an author.*
Auctōrĭtas, ātis, f. 3, *authority.*
Audax, ācis, adj. *bold, daring.*
Audio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i conj. *to hear.*
Audior, īri, ītus, pass. *to be heard.*
Aufūgio, ugĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, v. n. stem conj. (fr. ab and fugio) *to fly away.*
Aura, æ, f. 1, *a breeze.*
Aureus, a, um, adj. *golden.*
Aurum, i, n. 2, *gold.*
Ausim, sis, sit, v. def. *I dare.*
Aut, conjc. *or;* aut...aut, *either...or.*
Auxĭlium, i, n. 2, *aid, help.*
Avē, avēto, v. def. *hail, adieu.*
Avĭdus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*



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Barbărus, a, um, adj. *barbarous, savage.*

Beātus, a, um, adj. *happy, blessed.*

Bellātor, ōris, m. 3, *a warrior.*

Bellua, æ, f. 1, *a beast, a brute.*

Bellum, i, n. 2, *war.*

Bĕne, adv. (melius, optime) *well.*

Benefăcio, facĕre, fēci, factum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. bene and facio) *to do good to, to benefit.*

Benefĭcium, i, n. 2, *a benefit, a kindness.*

Bis, num. adv. *twice.*

Bŏnus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus) *good.*

Bos, bŏvis, c. 3, *an ox, a cow.*

Brĕvis, e, adj. *short.*

Briăreus, i, m. 2, *Briareus, a huge giant, said to have had an hundred hands and fifty heads.*

## C.

Cădo, cadĕre, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, v. n. stem conj. *to fall.*

Cădūcus, a, um, *frail, perishable.*

Cædo, cædĕre, cĕcĭdi, cæsum, v. a. stem conj. *to beat, to cut, to kill.*

Cædor, di, sus, pass. *to be beaten, to be slain.*

*of hair.*

Călămus, i, m. 2, *a reed, a pen.*

Callĭdus, a, um, adj. *cunning, crafty.*

Cănis, is, c. 3, *a dog.*

Căno, canĕre, cĕcĭni, cantum, v. a. stem conj. *to sing.*

Cantus, ûs, m. 4, *a song, a crowing.*

Căpax, ācis, *capacious, large.*

Căpio, capĕre, cēpi, captum, v. a. stem conj. *to take, to receive.*

Capior, căpi, captus, pass. *to be taken.*

Captīvus, a, um, adj. *captive.*

Captus, a, um, part. perf. pass. of capio; *taken, deceived, bereft of.*

Căpŭlum, i, n. *et* căpŭlus, i, m. 2, *a hilt, a handle.*

Căput, ĭtis, n. 3, *the head.*

Carcer, ĕris, m. 3, *a prison.*

Căreo, ēre, ui *et* cassus, ĭtum *et* cassum, v. n. e conj. *to be without, to want.*

Carīna, æ, f. 1, *the keel of a ship.*

Carmen, ĭnis, n. 3, *a song, a poem.*

Carpo, pĕre, psi, ptum, v. a. stem conj. *to pluck, to gather.*

Carpor, pi, ptus, pass. *to be plucked, to be gathered.*

Carthaginiensis, e, adj. *of,* or *belonging to Carthage.*

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onj. *to chastise.*
gor, āri, ātus, pass. *to chastised.*
a, ōrum, n. 2, pl. *a mp.*
us, a, um, adj. *chaste, re.*
s, ûs, m. 4, *chance, an cident, an event.*
, ōnis, m. 3, *the surname several Romans.*
a, æ, f. 1, *a cause, a law-it.*
es, is, f. 3, *a rock, a cliff.*
us, a, um, adj. *wary, cir-mspect.*
, pl. cedĭte, v. def. *give e, tell me.*
ber *et* ris, re, adj. (rior, rĭmus) *famous, renowned.*
, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a onj. *to conceal.*
or, āri, ātus, pass. *to be oncealed.*
tum, num. adj. ind. *an undred.*
bĕrus, i, m. 2, *a three-eaded dog, which guarded he entrance of the infernal egions.*
res, ĕris, f. 3, *Ceres, the goddess of corn and husbandry.*
stem conj. *to surround, to gird, to bind.*
Cingor, gi, ctus, pass. *to be surrounded, to be bound.*
Circĭter, prep. *about, nigh to.*
Cis and citrā, prep. *on this side.*
Cĭto, adv. (ius, issĭme) *quickly.*
Cīvis, is, c. 3, *a citizen.*
Clārus, a, um, adj. *clear, loud, famous.*
Claudo, dĕre, si, sum, v. a. stem conj. *to close, to shut.*
Claudor, di, sus, pass. *to be closed.*
Cœlestis, e, adj. *heavenly, celestial.*
Cœlum, i, n. in sing. m. in pl. 2, *heaven.*
Coepi, ĕram, v. pret. *I begin,* or, *have begun.*
Coerceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, v. a. e conj. (fr. con and arceo) *to restrain, to control, to confine.*
Coerceor, ēri, pass. *to be restrained, to be confined.*
Cōgĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to think, to reflect, to regard.*
Cohĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, v. a. e conj. (fr. con and habĕo) *to restrain.*

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*lect.*

Collĭgor, ĭgi, ectus, pass. *to be gathered.*

Collis, is, m. 3, *a hill.*

Collŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to place.*

Collocor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be placed.*

Cŏlo, colĕre, cŏlui, cultum, v. a. stem conj. *to cultivate, to cherish, to pay honour to.*

Cŏlor, cŏli, cultus, pass. *to be cultivated.*

Cōmis, e, adj. *gentle, mild, affable.*

Committo, ittĕre, īsi, issum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. con and mitto) *to commit, to intrust;* committere proelium, *to join battle.*

Committor, itti, issus, pass. *to be committed.*

Commŏveo, movēre, mōvi, mōtum, v. a. e conj. (fr. con and moveo), *to move.*

Commŏveor, movēri, mōtus, pass. *to be moved.*

Compăro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to compare.*

Compăror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be compared.*

Concilium, i, n. 2, *an assembly.*

Concio, ōnis, f. 3, *an assembly.*

a. a conj. (fr. con and damno) *to accuse, to condemn.*

Condemnor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be condemned.*

Condo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. con and do) *to found, to build, to conceal.*

Condor, di, dĭtus, pass. *to be founded.*

Congrĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. (fr. con and grex) *to assemble.*

Congrĕgor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be assembled.*

Conjux, ŭgis, c. 3, *a spouse.*

Consĭdeo, sĭdĕre, sēdi, sessum, v. n. e conj. (fr. con and sedeo) *to sit, to light.*

Consĭlium, i, n. 2, *counsel, design, intention, a council.*

Consto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum *et* stātum, v. n. a conj. (fr. con and sto) *to consist of, to cost.*

Consul, ŭlis, m. 3, *a consul.*

Consūmo, umĕre, umpsi, umptum, v. a. stem conj. fr. con and sumo) *to consume, to waste.*

Consūmor, ūmi, umptus, pass. *to be consumed.*

Contagiōsus, a, um, adj. *contagious.*

Contemno, nĕre, psi, ptum, v.

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ntus, a, um, adj. *content.*
neo, tinēre, tinui, ten-
n, v. a. e conj. *to contain, bound.*
neor, tinēri, tentus, pass. *be bounded.*
ngit, v. impers. (fr. con-go) *it happens.*
rā, prep. *against.*
m, prep. *in the presence before.*
nthus, i, f. 2, *Corinth, a y of Greece.*
u, u, n. 4, *a horn.*
us, ŏris, n. 3, *a body, a rpse.*
ex, ĭcis, m. *or* f. 3, *bark, rk.*
lo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, v. a. em conj. *to believe, to ust.*
dor, di, dĭtus, pass. *to be lieved.*
no, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a onj. *to burn.*
nor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be urnt.*
o, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a onj. *to create.*
or, āri, ātus, pass. *to be reated.*
men, ĭnis, n. 3, *a crime, a harge.*

Cum, prep. *with.*
Cupidĭtas, ātis, f. 3, *a desire.*
Cŭpio, ĕre, īvi, *et* ii, ītum, v. a. stem conj. *to desire.*
Cūra, æ, f. 1, *care.*
Cūro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to take care of, to be concerned.*
Currus, ûs, m. 4, *a chariot.*
Cursus, ûs, m. 4, *a course, a running.*
Custōdio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i conj. *to guard.*
Custōdior, īri, ītus, pass. *to be guarded.*
Custos, ōdis, c. 3, *a guard.*
Cygnus, i, m. 2, *a swan.*
Cyrus, i, m. 2, *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

## D.

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to condemn.*
Damnor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be condemned.*
Darĭus, i, m. 2, *Darius, King of Persia.*
De, prep. *from, of, concerning.*
Dea, æ, f. 1, *a goddess.*
Deambŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. (from de and ambŭlo) *to walk.*



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ten men who governed the commonwealth for 2 years instead of consuls.

Dĕcet, ēbat, v. impers. *it becomes.*

Decĭpio, ĭpĕre, ēpi, eptum, v. a. stem conj. (from de and capio) *to take, to deceive.*

Decĭpior, ĭpi, eptus, pass. *to be deceived.*

Declāro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. (from de and clāro) *to declare, to show.*

Dēcrētum, i, n. 2, *a decree.*

Dĕcus, ŏris, n. 3, *honour, credit.*

Deformis, e, adj. *deformed, ugly.*

Delectat, v. impers. *from.*

Delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. (from de and lacto) *to delight, to please.*

Dēleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, v. a. e conj. *to blot out, to destroy.*

Deleor, ēri, ētus, pass. *to be destroyed.*

Dens, tis, m. 3, *a tooth.*

Desertus, a, um, part. and adj. *deserted, desolate.*

Desum, esse, fui, v. n. irr. (from de and sum) *to be wanting.*

Deterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, v. a. e conj. (from de and terreo), *to frighten, to deter.*

Deus, i, m. 2, *God, a deity.*

Dextra, æ, f. 1, *the right hand.*

sum, to be named.

Dictātor, ōris, m. 3, *a dictator.*

Dictātūra, æ, f. 1, *the dictatorship.*

Dies, ēi, m. *or* f. in sing. m. in pl. 5, *a day.*

Dignus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus), *worthy.*

Dīligenter, adv. *diligently.*

Dīligentia, æ, f. 1, *diligence.*

Dīmĭco, āre, āvi *et* ui, ātum, v. a. a conj. (from di and mico) *to fight.*

Dimitto, ittĕre, īsi, issum, v. a. stem. conj. *to dismiss.*

Dīrus, a, um, adj. *frightful, direful.*

Discēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, v. n. stem. conj. *to depart, to go away.*

Discipŭlus, i, m. 2, *a pupil, a scholar.*

Disco, discĕre, dĭdĭci (sup. not used), v. a. stem conj. *to learn.*

Disertus, a, um, adj. *copious, fluent, eloquent.*

Disto, stāre, stĭti, stĭtum, *et* stātum, v. n. a conj. (fr. di and sto) *to be distant.*

Dīves, ĭtis, adj. *rich.*

Divīdo, idĕre, īsi, īsum, v. a. stem conj. *to divide.*

Divīdor, ĭdi, īsus, pass. *to be divided.*

Divīsus, a, um, part. *divided.*

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ght.
is, e, adj. *teachable, do-*
e, *apt to learn.*
is, a, um, part. and
j. (ior, issĭmus) *taught,*
rned.
ĭna, æ, f. 1, *a mis-*
ss.
īnus, i, m. 2, *a lord, a*
ster.
o, āre, ui, ĭtum, v. a. a
nj. *to subdue, to tame.*
ior, āri, ĭtus, pass. *to be*
bdued.
ius, i, *et* ûs, f. 2, *et* 4, *a*
use.
um, i, n. 2, *a gift.*
mio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. n. i
nj. *to sleep.*
itātio, ōnis, f. 3, *a doubt,*
esitation.
bius, a, um, adj. *doubt-*
ul.
co, cĕre, xi, ctum. v. a.
tem conj. *to lead.*
cor, ci, ctus, pass. *to be*
ead.
lcis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus)
weet.
m, adj. *while, until.*
o, æ, o, num. adj. pl. *two.*
rus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭ-
mus) *hard, severe.*

ăble, *distinguished.*
Elegans, tis, *handsome, elegant.*
Elĕphantus, i, m. 2, *et* elĕphas, antis, m. 3, *an elephant.*
Emo, emĕre, ēmi, emptum, v. a. stem conj. *to buy.*
Emor, ĕmi, emptus, pass. *to be bought.*
En, adv. *lo! behold!*
Eo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, v. n. irr. *to go.*
Epistŏla, æ, f. 1, *an epistle, a letter.*
Equĭdem, conj. *indeed, I for my part.*
Equĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to ride.*
Equus, i, m. 2, *a horse.*
Ergā, prep. *towards.*
Erīpio, ĭpĕre, ĭpui, eptum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. e and rapio) *to snatch from, to rescue.*
Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. *to err, to wander.*
Erŭdio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i conj. *to instruct.*
Erŭdior, īri, ītus, pass. *to be instructed.*
Evĕnit, v. impers. (fr. evenio), *it happens.*

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*withdraw.*

Exercĭtus, ûs, m. 4, *an army.*

Exĭguus, a, um, adj. *small.*

Exĭmius, a, um, adj. *extraordinary.*

Expĕdio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i conj. *to free, to extricate.*

Expedit, v. impers. (fr. expedio) *it is expedient.*

Explorātor, oris, m. 3, *a spy.*

Explōro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to explore, to spy out.*

Explōror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be explored.*

Extendo, dĕre, di, sum *et* tum, v. a. stem. conj. *to extend, to enlarge.*

Extendor, di, sus, pass. *to be extended.*

## F.

Fābŭla, æ, f. 1, *a fable.*

Făcies, ēi, f. 5, *the face.*

Făcĭlis, e. adj. *easy.*

Făcio, facĕre, fēci, factum, v. a. stem conj. *to do, to make.*

Facundus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *eloquent.*

Fallo, fallĕre, fĕfelli, falsum, v. a. stem conj. *to deceive.*

Falsum, i, n. 2, *a falsehood.*

Falsus, a, um, adj. *false, deceiving.*

Fămes, is, f. 3, *hunger.*

tur, favebatur, &c.

Faxim, v. def. *I will do it.*

Fēlix, īcis, adj. (īcior, īcissĭmus) *happy.*

Fēmĭna, æ, f. 1, *a female, a woman.*

Fĕra, æ, f. 1, *a wild beast.*

Fĕre, adv. *about, almost.*

Fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, v. a. irr. *to bear, to carry, to relate.*

Fĕror, ferri, lātus, pass. *to be carried.*

Ferrum, i, n. 2, *iron, a sword.*

Festĭno, āre, v. n. and a, a conj. *to hasten, to accelerate.*

Festus, a, um, adj. *festive.*

Fidēlis, e, adj. *faithful.*

Fĭdes, ēi, f. 5, *faith, fidelity.*

Fīlia, æ, f. 1, *a daughter.*

Fīlius, i, m. 2, *a son.*

Fīlum, i, n. 2, *a thread.*

Fĭnio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i conj. *to finish.*

Fĭnior, īri, ītus, pass. *to be finished.*

Fīnis, is, m. *et* f. 3, *the end, a boundary.*

Fio, fĭeri, factus, v. pass. irr. *to be made, to become.*

Flo, flāre, flāvi, flātum, v. a. a conj. *to blow.*

Floccus, i, m. 2, *a lock of wool, a thing of no value.*

Flōreo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used),

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ōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, mus) *beautiful.*
, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *ve, valiant.*
er, adv. (ius, issĭme) *vely.*
na, æ, f. 1, *fortune, nce.*
nātus, a, um, adj. *blest, ppy.*
o, fovēre, fōvi, fōtum, v. e conj. *to warm, to cher-*
or, fovēri, fōtus, pass. *to cherished.*
ĭlis, e, adj. *brittle, frail.*
r, tris, m. 3, *a brother.*
s, dis, f. 3, *fraud, de-t.*
uens, tis, adj. *frequent, owded.*
us, a, um, adj. *trusting relying upon.*
deo, ēre, ui, (sup. not ed) v. n. e conj. *to bear aves, to grow green.*
ctus, ûs, m. 4, *fruit.*
gis, gen. (nom. not used) 3, *corn, fruit.*
mentum, i, n. 2, *corn, rain.*
stra, adv. *in vain.*
io, fugĕre, fūgi, fugĭtum,

Furor, ōris, m. 3, *rage, fury.*
Furtum, i, m. 2, *theft.*

G.

Gallia, æ, f. 1, *Gaul.*
Gallīna, æ, f. 1, *a hen.*
Gallus, i, m. 2, *a Gaul.*
Garumna, æ, f. 1, *the Garonne.*
Gaudeo, gaudēre, gavīsus, v. n. pass. e conj. *to rejoice, to delight.*
Gemma, f. 1, *a gem.*
Gĕner, ĕri, m. 2, *a son-in-law.*
Gens, tis, f. 3, *a nation.*
Gĕnu, (ind. in sing.) n. 4, *the knee.*
Gero, gerĕre, gessi, gestum, v. a. stem conj. *to carry, to manage;* gerrere bellum, *to wage war.*
Geror, geri, gestus, pass. *to be managed.*
Glăcies, ēi, f. 5, *ice.*
Glōria, æ, f. 1, *glory, fame, renown.*
Grădus, ûs, m. 4, *a step, a degree.*
Græcia, æ, f. 1, *Greece.*
Grammătĭca, æ, *or* grammătĭce, es, f. 1, *grammar, the art of grammar.*

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conj. *to grunt.*

## H.

Hăbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, v. a. e conj. *to have, to hold, to esteem.*
Hăbeor, ēri, ĭtus, pass. *to be held.*
Hăbĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. freq. a conj. *to dwell, to inhabit.*
Haud, adv. *not.*
Hei! int. *wo! alas!*
Helvetia, æ, f. 1, *Helvetia*, now *Switzerland.*
Heu! int. *ah! alas!*
Hic, hæc, hoc, pro. *this.*
Hiems *or* hyems, ēmis, f. 3, *winter.*
Hinnio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. n. i conj. *to neigh.*
Histrio, ōnis, m. 3, *a player.*
Homērus, i, m. 2, *an ancient Greek poet.*
Homĭcīdium, i, n. 2, *man-slaughter.*
Homo, ĭnis, c. 3, *a man.*
Honestus, a, um, adj. *honourable, noble.*
Honor and -os, ōris, m. 3, *honour, dignity.*
Honōro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to honour.*
Honōror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be honoured.*
Hōra, æ, f. 1, *an hour.*
Horridus, a, um, adj. *horrible.*
Hostilius, i, m. 2, (Tullus) *the third king of Rome.*
Hostis, is, c. 3, *an enemy.*
Huc, adv. *hither.*
Humānus, a, um, adj. *human.*

## I.

Idem, eădem, ĭdem, pro. *the same.*
Igĭtur, conjc. *therefore.*
Ignārus, a, um, adj, *ignorant.*
Ignāvus, a, um, adj. *idle, cowardly.*
Ille, illa, illud, pro. *he, she, it, that.*
Illĕcĕbra, æ, f. 1, *an allurement.*
Illic, adv. *there.*
Illuc, adv. *thither.*
Imbellis, e, adj. *unwarlike.*
Imĭtor, ārī, ātus, v. dep. a conj. *to imitate.*
Immānis, e, adj. *huge, horrible.*
Immĭneo, ēre, ui, v. n. e conj. *to impend.*
Immŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to sacrifice, to immolate.*
Immŏlor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be sacrificed.*
Impĕdio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i conj. *to impede, to hinder.*
Impĕdior, īri, ītus, pass. *to be hindered.*

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o, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a
. *to command, to gov-*

ous, a, um, adj. *wicked.*
p. *in, into, upon, among, against.*
o, dĕre, ssi, ssum, v. n.
n conj. (fr. in and cedo) *o, to walk.*
lium, i, n. 2, *a fire, a flagration.*
do, dĕre, di, sum, v. a.
n conj. *to set fire to, to ame.*
dor, di, sus, pass. *to be amed.*
tum, i, n. 2, *an enter-e, an undertaking.*
us, a, um, adj. *uncer-*.
us, a, um, adj. (comp. nting, sup. inclytissimus) *ious.*
ŭmis, e, adj. *safe.*
o, cūtĕre, cussi, cussum, . stem conj. (fr. in and tio) *to strike upon,* or *o.*
es, is, f. 3, *the disposi-n, nature.*
trius, a, um, adj. *indus-ous.*
a, æ, f. 1, *fasting, hun-r.*

*insult.*

Inops, ŏpis, adj. *needy, destitute.*

Inquam, v. def. *I say.*

Insānia, æ, f. 1, *madness.*

Insignis, e, adj. *remarkable.*

Instĭtuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. in and statuo) *to institute, to found, to build.*

Instĭtuor, ui, ūtus, pass. *to be instituted, to be built.*

Instruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to draw out, to set in order.*

Insŭla, æ, f. 1, *an island.*

Inter, prep. *between, among.*

Interest, v. impers. *it concerns.*

Interfĭcio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. inter and facio) *to kill.*

Interfĭcior, ĭci, ectus, pass. *to be killed.*

Interim, adv. *in the mean time.*

Invĕnio, vĕnīre, vēni, ventum, v. a. i conj. (fr. in and venio) *to find, to invent, to discover.*

Invĕnior, vĕnīri, ventus, pass. *to be discovered.*

Invĭdeo, vĭdēre, vīdi, vīsum, v. a. and n. e conj. (fr. in and video) *to envy.*

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Iris, ĭdis, f. 3, *the rainbow.*
Is, ea, id, pro. *he, she, it, that.*
Iste, a, ud, pro. *that; he, she, it.*
Ita, adv. *so, thus.*
Italia, æ, f. 1, *Italy.*
Iter, ĭtĭnĕris, n. 3, *a journey.*

## J.

Jăceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, v. n. e conj. *to lie.*
Joannes, is, m. 3, *John.*
Jŭbeo, bēre, ssi, ssum, v. a. e conj. *to order, to command.*
Jŭbeor, bĕri, ssus, pass. *to be commanded.*
Jucundus, a, um, adj. *sweet, pleasant.*
Judĭcium, i, n. 2, *judgment.*
Judĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to judge, to deem.*
Judĭcor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be judged.*
Jugĕrum, i, n. 2, *an acre of land.*
Jungo, gĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to join.*
Jungor, gi, ctus, pass. *to be joined.*
Jupĭter, Jovis, m. 3, *Jupiter, the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*
Jūro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to swear.*
Juvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, v. a. a conj. *to help, to profit;* impers. *to delight.*
Juxta, prep. *near, hard by.*

## K.

Kălendæ, *or* Călendæ, ārum, f. pl. 1, *the calends of the month; i. e. the first day.*

## L.

Lăbor and -os, ōris, m. 3, *labour.*
Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. and n. a conj. *to work, to labour.*
Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon, Lacedæmonian.*
Lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *torn, rent.*
Lăcus, ūs, m. 4, *a lake.*
Lætus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *glad, joyful.*
Lānĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing wool.*
Laodicea, æ, f. 1, *Laodicea.*
Lăpis, ĭdis, m. 3, *a stone.*
Latīnus, i, m. 2, *an Italian king, from whom the people were called Latins.*
Latro, ōnis, m. 3, *a robber.*
Latro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. and a. a conj. *to bark, to bark at.*
Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to praise.*

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.tus, i. m, 2, *a lieutenant, ambassador.*
o, ōnis, f. 3, *a legion.*
, legĕre, lēgi, lectum, v. stem conj. *to read, to oose.*
or, lĕgi, lectus, pass. *to read.*
s, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *ntle, mild.*
e, adv. *slowly, leisurely.*
ōnis, m. 3, *a lion.*
ālis, e, adj. *fatal, deadly.*
s, e, adj. *light.*
, lēgis, f. 3, *a law.*
r, bri, m. 2, *a book.*
rālis, e, adj. *liberal.*
ro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a nj. *to free, to liberate.*
ror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be eed.*
t, ebat, v. impers. *it is wful.*
pĭdus, a, um, adj. *clear.*
ra, *or* littĕra, æ, f. 1, *a tter;* pl. literæ, *letters, he sciences, an epistle.*
us, i, m. in sing. m. and . in pl. 2, *a place.*
dinum, i, n. 2, *London, he metropolis of England.*
gus, a, um, adj. *long, lasting.*

Ludo, dĕre, si, sum, v. a. stem conj. *to play.*
Luna, æ, f. 1, *the moon.*
Lŭpus, i, m. 2, *a wolf.*

## M.

Macĕdo, ōnis, m. 3, *a Macedonian.*
Macedonia, æ, f. 1, *a fertile country to the north of Greece.*
Măgister, tri, m. 2, *a master.*
Magnus, a, um, adj. (mājor, maxĭmus) *great.*
Māle, adv. (pejus, pessĭme) *badly.*
Mālo, malle, malui, v. irr. *to prefer, to be more willing.*
Mălus, a, um, adj. (pējor, pessĭmus) *bad.*
Maneo, ēre, si, sum, v. n. e conj. *to remain.*
Mănus, ûs, f. 4, *the hand.*
Marcellus, i, m. 2, *a Roman consul.*
Marcus, i, m. 2, *a prænomen among the Romans.*
Mare, is, n. 3, *the sea.*
Martius, i, m. 2, *Ancus Martius, the fourth King of Rome.*
Māter, tris, f. 3, *a mother, a matron.*



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Memĭni, v. def. pret. *I remember*, or *have remembered.*

Memor, ŏris, adj. *mindful.*

Mens, tis, f. 3, *the mind.*

Mensis, is, m. 3, *a month.*

Mercŭrius, i, m. 2, *the messenger of the gods.*

Metellus, i, m. 2, *the surname of an illustrious family at Rome.*

Mĕto, metĕre, messui, messum, v. a. stem conj. *to reap.*

Mĕtus, ûs, m. 4, *fear.*

Meus, a, um, pro. *my, mine.*

Mīles, ĭtis, c. 3, *a soldier.*

Mille, n. 3, (sing. ind.; pl. millia, um) *a thousand;* mille, adj. ind.

Minĭme, adv. (sup. of parum) *least, in nowise, by no means.*

Mĭnister, tri, m. 2, *a servant.*

Mĭnor, āri, ātus, v. dep. a conj. *to threaten.*

Mīrābĭlis, e, adj. *wonderful.*

Mĭser, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *wretched.*

Miserābilis, e, adj. *miserable, piteous.*

Misĕreor, ēri, tus and ĭtus, v. dep. e conj. *to pity;* misĕret, impers.

Mītis, e adj. (ior, issĭmus) *meek.*

Mitto, mittĕre, mīsi, missum, v. a. 3 conj. *to send.*

Mollio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i conj. *to soften.*

Mollior, īri, ītus, pass. *to be softened.*

Mŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, v. a. e conj. *to admonish, to advise.*

Mŏneor, ēri, ĭtus, pass. *to be admonished.*

Mons, tis, m. 3, *a mountain.*

Monstrum, i, n. 2, *a monster.*

Monumentum, i, n. 2, *a monument.*

Morbus, i, m. 2, *a disease.*

Mŏrior, mŏri, and morīri, mortuus, v. dep. stem and i conj. *to die.*

Mors, tis, f. 3, *death.*

Mortālis, e, adj. *mortal.*

Mortuus, a, um, part. and adj. *having died, dead.*

Mos, mōris, m. 3, *a custom, habit.*

Mox, adv. *soon, by and by.*

Mūgio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. n. i conj. *to low, to bellow.*

Mulceo, cēre, si, sum, *and* -ctum, v. a. e conj. *to stroke, to soothe.*

Mulceor, cēri, pass. *to be soothed.*

Mulier, ĕris, f. 3, *a woman.*

Multo, adv. *much, by far.*

Multus, a, um, adj. (plus, plurĭmus) *much.*

Mummius, i, m. 2, *a Roman consul who took Corinth.*

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a, æ, f. 1, *a muse, a song.*
ĭeus, i, m. 2, *a musician.*

## N.

rātio, ōnis, f. 3, *a narration, a story.*
ro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to tell, to relate.*
ror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be told.*
u, abl. 4, *by birth.*
ūra, æ, f. 1, *nature.*
ıfrăgium, i, n. 2, a *shipwreck.*
vis, is, f. 3, *a ship.*
adv. and conjc. *not, lest.*
glĭgo, igĕre, exi, ectum, v. stem conj. *to neglect.*
glĭgor, ĭgi, ectus, pass. *to be neglected.*
go, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to deny, to refuse.*
gor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be denied.*
gōtium, i, n. 2, *a thing, business.*
mo, ĭnis, c. 3, *no one.*
mus, ŏris, n. 3, *a grove.*
pos, ōtis, m. 3, *a grandson.*
que, conjc. *neither, nor.*
queo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, v. n.

Nicomēdes, is, m. 3, *a king of Bithynia.*
Nidifĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to build a nest.*
Nĭger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
No, nāre, nāvi, nātum, v. n. a conj. *to swim.*
Nŏcens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus, *hurtful, injurious.*
Nōlo, nolle, nōlui, v. n. irr. *to be unwilling.*
Nōmen, ĭnis, n. 3, *a name.*
Nōmĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to name, to nominate.*
Nōmĭnor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be named.*
Non, adv. *not.*
Nosco, noscĕre, nōvi, nōtum, v. a. stem conj. *to know.*
Noscor, nosci, nōtus, pass. *to be known.*
Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our, ours.*
Nŏvus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used, sup.-issĭmus) *new, recent.*
Nox, tis, f. 3, *night.*
Nūbes, is, f. 3, *a cloud.*
Nullus, a, um, gen. ius, adj. pro. *no one, no.*
Numa, æ, m. 1, (Pompilius) *the successor of Romulus.*

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Nuntior, āri, ātus, pass. *to be announced.*

Nuntius, i, m. 2, *a messenger.*

Nutrio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i conj. *to nourish.*

Nutrior, īri, ītus, pass. *to be nourished.*

Nūtus, ûs, m. 4, *a nod.*

## O.

O! int. *O! ah!*

Ob, prep. *for, on account of, against.*

Obēdio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. n. i conj. *to obey.*

Oblīviscor, līvisci, ..lītus, v. dep. stem conj. *to forget.*

Obsĕquium, i, n. 2, *complaisance, kindness, obedience.*

Obses, ĭdis, c. 3, *a hostage.*

Obsĭdio, ōnis, f. 3, *a siege, a blockade.*

Obtĭneo, tinēre, tinui, tentum, v. a. e conj. (fr. ob and teneo) *to get, to obtain, to retain.*

Obtĭneor, tĭnēri, tentus, pass. *to be obtained.*

Oceănus, i, m. 2, *the ocean.*

Octāvus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *eighth.*

Octodĕcim, card. num. adj. *eighteen.*

Oculus, i, m. 2, *an eye.*

Offendo, dĕre, di, sum, v. a. *obligation.*

Olim, adv. *sometimes, formerly, hereafter.*

Omnis, e, adj. *every, all.*

Onĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj, *to load.*

Onĕror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be loaded.*

Opĕra, æ, f. 1, *labour, pains.*

Opīnio, ōnis, f. 3, *belief, opinion.*

Oportet, ebat, v. impers. *it behooves.*

Oppĭdum, i, n. 2, *a town, a borough.*

Optīmus, *see bonus.*

Opus, ĕris, n. 3, *a work, labour.*

Opus, ind. *need, occasion.*

Orātio, ōnis, f. 3, *an oration.*

Orātor, ōris, m. 3, *an orator.*

Orior, ori *et* orīri, ortus, v. dep. stem and i conj. *to arise.*

Ornamentum, i, n. 2, *an ornament.*

Oro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to beg, to entreat.*

Ortus, a, um, part. *risen, sprung,* or *descended from.*

Ovis, is, f. 3, *a sheep.*

Ovum, i, n. 2, *an egg.*

## P.

Pabŭlum, i, n. 2, *fodder.*

Pāgus, i, m. 2, *a canton, a district.*

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, pactum, v. a. stem
j. *to strike, to fix, to*
*ee upon.*
s, tis, c. 3, *a parent.*
, ēre, ui, ĭtum, v. n. e
j. *to obey.*
, parĕre, pĕpĕri, partum
›arĭtum, v. a. stem conj.
*›ear, to produce.*
r, pări, partus, *et* parĭ-
, pass. *to be brought*
*th.*
ii, ōrum, m. 2, pl. *the*
*abitants of Lutetia, Lu-*
*ia, now Paris.*
āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a
ıj. *to prepare.*
, āri, ātus, pass. *to be*
*epared.*
tis, f. 3, *a part.*
ıs, a, um, adj. (mĭnor,
nĭmus) *small, little.*
ıs, ûs, m. 4, *a pace;*
lle passuum, *a mile.*
, tris, m. 3, *a father.*
rfămĭlias, pătrisfămĭlias,
3, *a master of a family.*
a, æ, f. 1, *country, birth-*
*ace.*
i, æ, a, adj. pl. *few.*
›er, ĕr, is, adj. *poor.*
pācis, f. 3, *peace.*
›atum, i, n. 2, *a fault, an*
*fence, a sin.*

Penĕtro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to penetrate, to enter.*
Per, prep. *by, through.*
Perăgo, agĕre, ēgi, actum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. per and ago) *to perfect, to finish.*
Perdo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. per and do) *to lose, to destroy.*
Pĕrennis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *lasting, perennial.*
Perfectus, a, um, part. *finished.*
Pĕrīcŭlum, i, n. 2, *danger.*
Pernĭcies, ēi, f. 5, *destruction.*
Perniciōsus, a, um, adj. *hurtful.*
Perpetuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual.*
Persa, æ, m. 1, *a Persian.*
Pertineo, tĭnēre, tinui, tentum, v. a. e conj. *to pertain.*
Pes, pĕdis, m. 3, *a foot.*
Pĕto, ĕre, ivi, and ii, ĭtum, v. a. stem conj. *to ask, to request, to seek.*
Pĕtor, i, ĭtus, pass. *to be sought.*
Petra, æ, f. 1, *a rock.*
Petrus, i, m. 2, *Peter.*
Philippus, i, m. 2, *the father of Alexander the Great.*



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Phœnix, ĭcis, m. 3, *a Phœnician.*

Pietas, ātis, f. 3, *piety.*

Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful.*

Plēnus, a, um, adj. *full.*

Plerumque, adv. *for the most part, sometimes.*

Plus, pluris (comp. of multus), *more.*

Pœnĭtet, v. impers. *it repents.*

Poēta, æ, m. 1, *a poet.*

Pompĭlius, i, m. 2, *Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.*

Pōmum, i, n. 2, *an apple.*

Pons, tis, m. 3, *a bridge.*

Pontus, i, m. 2, *a sea, the deep.*

Popŭlus, i, m. 2, *the people, a nation.*

Porta, æ, f. 1, *a gate.*

Portĭcus, ûs, f. 4, *a gallery,*

Portus, ûs, m. 4, *a harbour.*

Posco, poscĕre, pŏposci (sup. not used), v. a. stem conj. *to demand.*

Possum, posse, potui, v. n. irr. *to be able.*

Post, prep. *after;* adv. *afterward.*

Postea, adv. *afterward.*

Potentia, æ, f. 1, *power.*

Potestas, ātis, f. 3, *power.*

Præceptor, ōris, m. 3, *a preceptor.*

Præco, ōnis, m. 3, *a herald.*

Prædĭtus, a, um, adj. *endued with.*

Præfĭcio, fĭcĕre, fēci, fectum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. præ and facio) *to set over.*

Præmium, i, n. 2, *a reward.*

Præsentia, æ, f. 1, *presence, present time.*

Præsēpe, is, n. 3, *a crib.*

Præsidium, i, 2. n. *a garrison.*

Præstans, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *excellent.*

Præsum, esse, fui, v. n. irr. (fr. præ and sum), *to be over, to command.*

Præter, prep. *besides, except.*

Prandeo, dēre, di, sum, v. a. e conj. *to dine.*

Prĕcis, -ci, -cem, -ce (nom. and voc. not used,) *a prayer, an entreaty.*

Priămus, i, m. 2, *Priam, King of Troy.*

Pridie, adv. *the day before.*

Prīmo, adv. *at first.*

Prīmus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *first.*

Pro, prep. *for, instead of, before.*

Prŏbĭtas, ātis, f. 3, *probity, goodness.*

Prōbus, a, um, adj. *honest, virtuous, good.*

Prœlium, i, n. 2, *a battle.*

Prŏfĭciscor, fĭcisci, fectus, v. dep. stem conj. *to depart.*

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sper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *prosperous.*

sum, prodesse, profui, v. irr. (fr. pro and sum) *to do good, to profit.*

dens, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *wise, prudent.*

dentia, æ, f. 1, *wisdom, prudence.*

blĭcus, a, um, adj. *public.*

det, v. impers. *it shameth.*

lla, æ, f. 1, *a damsel.*

er, ĕri, m. 2, *a boy.*

erītia, æ, f. 1, *boyhood.*

gno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. *to fight.*

cher, chra, chrum, adj. (chrior, cherrĭmus) *fair, beautiful.*

nio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i conj. *to punish.*

nior, īri, ītus, pass. *to be punished.*

rămus, ĭdis, f. 3, *a pyramid.*

## Q.

uæso, v. def. *to beseech, to entreat.*

uam, conj. *than;* adv. *how, as.*

*tain one.*

Quiētus, a, um, adj. *quiet, still.*

Quinděcim, card. num. adj. *fifteen.*

Quis *or* qui, quæ, quod *or* quid, pro. *who?*

Quisque, quæque, quodque, *and* quidque, pro. *every one, whosoever, whatsoever.*

Quivis, quævis, quodvis, *and* quidvis, pro. *whosoever, whatsoever.*

Quotidie, adv. *daily.*

Quondam, adv. *formerly, once.*

## R.

Răbies, ēi, f. 5, *madness.*

Rapīna, æ, f. 1, *plunder.*

Rāro, adv. *rarely, seldom.*

Rătio, ōnis, f. 3, *reason, regard.*

Recordor, āri, ātus, v. dep. a conj. *to remember.*

Recte, adv. (ius, issĭme) *rightly.*

Redeo, īre, īvi, and ii, ītum, v. n. irr. (fr. re and eo), *to return.*

Rĕfert, v. impers. *it concerns.*

Rēgālis, e, adj. *kingly, royal.*

Rēgīna, æ, f. 1, *a queen.*

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Rĕgo, gĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to rule.*

Rĕgor, gi, ctus, pass. *to be ruled.*

Regŭlus, i, m. 2, *a Roman general in the time of the Punic War.*

Rĕpello, pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. re and pello) *to repel, to resist.*

Repellor, pelli, pulsus, pass. *to be repelled.*

Rĕpĕrio, erīre, ĕri, ertum, v. a. i conj. (fr. re and pario) *to find, to discover.*

Repĕrior, erīri, ertus, pass. *to be found.*

Repugno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to oppose, to resist.*

Res, ĕi, f. 5, *a thing, a subject.*

Rescindo, indĕre, ĭdi, issum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. re and scindo) *to cut off, to cut* or *break down, to repeal.*

Rescindor, indi, issus, pass. *to be cut down.*

Respublĭca, reipublĭcæ, f. 1 and 5, *the commonwealth.*

Retĭneo, ĭnēre, inui, entum, v. a. e conj. (fr. re and teneo) *to hold back, to retain.*

Retineor, ĭnēri, entus, pass. *to be retained.*

Rĕvĕreor, erēri, erĭtus, v. dep. e conj. *to reverence, to revere.*

Rixor, ari, atus, v. dep. a conj. *to quarrel.*

Roma, æ, f. 1, *Rome.*

Romānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Rome;* sub. *a Roman.*

Romŭlus, i, m. 2, *the first King of Rome.*

Rŏsa, æ, f. 1, *a rose.*

Rŭber, bra, brum, adj. *red.*

Rūgio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. n. i conj. *to roar.*

Ruo, ĕre, i, ĭtum, v. n. stem conj. *to rush, to fall.*

Rūpes, is, f. 3, *a rock.*

Rus, rūris, n. 3, *the country.*

## S.

Săcer, cra, crum, adj. *sacred.*

Sævio, īre, īvi, and ii, ītum, v. n. i conj. *to rage.*

Sævus, a, um, adj. *cruel.*

Săgax, ācis, adj. *sagacious.*

Sagitta, æ, f. 1, *an arrow.*

Salŭber and -bris, bre, adj. (brior, berrĭmus) *wholesome, healthy.*

Sălus, ūtis, f. 3, *health, safety.*

Salve, v. def. *hail, adieu.*

Salvus, a, um, ad. *safe.*

Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy, sacred.*

Sănies, ēi, f. 5, *gore.*

Sapiens, tis, adj. *wise.*

Sapientia, æ, f. 1, *wisdom.*

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Cœlus and Terra.
num, i, n. 2, *a bench.*
a. æ, f. 1, *a school.*
īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i
j. *to know.*
, ōnis, m. 3, *a distinished family at Rome.*
o, bĕre, psi, ptum, v. a
m conj. *to write.*
or, bi, ptus, pass. *to be itten.*
conjc. *but.*
, is, f. 3, *a seat.*
e, is, n. 3, *a seat.*
us, a, um, adj. *diligent.*
a, æ, f. 1, *a way, a path.*
er, adv. *always.*
ĭternus, a, um, adj. *everting.*
x, is *et* ĭcis, c. 3, *an old n* or *woman;* adj. *old.*
entia, æ, f. 1, *an opinion.*
o, tīre, si, sum, v. a. i
onj, *to feel, to perceive, think.*
s, is, f. 3, *a hedge.*
em, card. num. adj. *seven.*
īmus, a, um, ord. num. j. *seventh.*
ior, qui, quūtus *or* cūtus, dep. stem conj. *to follow.*
nus, a, um, adj. *clear, ir, serene.*
es, ēi, f. 5, *a series, an der.*

vile.
Servio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. and n. i conj. *to serve, to be a slave.*
Servior, īri, pass. *to be served.*
Servĭtus, ūtis, f. 3, *servitude, slavery.*
Servus, i, m. 2, *a slave.*
Sex, card. num. adj. *six.*
Sextus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *sixth.*
Si, conjc. *if.*
Sicilia, æ, f. 1, *an island in the Mediterranean.*
Sīdo, sīdĕre, sēdi, and sīdi, sessum, v. n. stem conj. *to perch* or *light, to sit.*
Sīlens, tis, part. and adj. *keeping silence, silent.*
Simĭlis, e, adj. *like.*
Sīne, prep. *without.*
Singŭli, distrib. num. adj. *one by one.*
Sive, conjc. *or, whether.*
Sŏcer, ĕri, m. 2, *a father-in-law.*
Sol, sōlis, m. 3, *the sun.*
Sŏlium, i, n. 2, *a throne.*
Specto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to see, to behold, to regard.*
Spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. *to hope.*
Spes, ēi, f. 5, *hope.*
Spōlium, i, n. 2, *booty, spoils.*

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Stŏla, æ, f. 1, *a robe, a gown.*
Studeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) v. n. e conj. *to study, to favour.*
Studiōsus, a, um, adj. *studious.*
Stultus, a, um, adj. *foolish, simple.*
Stŭpĭdus, a, um, adj. *stupid, dull.*
Sub, prep. *under, near to.*
Sublīmis, e, adj. *lofty, grand.*
Subter, prep. *under, beneath.*
Sui, gen. (nom. wanting) pro. *of himself, of herself, of itself.*
Sum, esse, fui, v. n. irr. *to be, to exist.*
Summus, a, um, adj. (supĕrus, supĕrior, suprēmus, *or* summus) *the highest, greatest.*
Super, prep. *above, upon.*
Superbia, æ, f, 1, *pride.*
Supervenio, venīre, vēni, ventum, v. n. and a. i conj. (fr. super and venio) *to come, to come upon.*
Sepplex, ĭcis, adj. *suppliant.*
Supplicium, i, n. 2, *punishment.*
Supra, prep. *above.*
Suprēmus, *see summus.*
Surdus, a, um, adj. *deaf, senseless, insensible.*
Surgo, gĕre, rexi, rectum, v. n. stem conj. *to rise.*
Sus, suis, c. 3, *swine, a hog.*
Suspicio, ōnis, f. 3, *suspicion.*
Syria, æ, f. 1, *a country of Asia.*

## T.

Tăceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, v. n. e conj. *to be silent.*
Tacĭtus, a, um, adj. *silent.*
Tædet, v. impers. *it irks, it wearies.*
Talentum, i, n. 2, *a talent.*
Tango, tangĕre, tetĭgi, tactum, v. a. stem conj. *to touch.*
Tantum, adv. *only.*
Taurus, i, m. 2, *a bull.*
Tectum, i, n. 2, *a roof, a house.*
Tĕgo, gĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to cover, to defend.*
Tegor, gi, ctus, pass. *to be covered, to be protected.*
Tēlum, i, n. 2, *a weapon, a dart.*
Tĕmĕre, adv. *rashly.*
Templum, i, n. 2, *a temple.*
Tempus, ŏris, n. 3, *time, opportunity, season, the temple of the head.*
Tenĕbræ, ārum, f. 1, pl. *darkness.*
Tĕneo, ēre, ui, tum, v. a. e conj. *to hold, to have, to possess.*
Tĕneor, ēri, tus, pass. *to be held.*
Tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *tender.*
Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to try.*

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*rified.*
stris, e, adj. *earthly.*
us, a, um, ord. num. adj.
*rd.*
s, æ, m. 1, *a turban.*
r, ōris, m. 3, *fear.*
eo, tondēre, tŏtondi, ton-
n, v. a. e conj. *to shave.*
eor, dēri, sus, pass. *to*
*shaved.*
s, a, um, adj. *whole, en-*
*e.*
s, prep. *over, beyond.*
seo, īre, īvi, ĭtum, v. n.
*to cross, to go over.*
tria, card. num. adj.
*ee.*
o, uĕre, ui, ūtum, v. a.
m conj. *to attribute, to*
*e.*
nta, card. num. adj.
*rty.*
ex, ĭcis, adj. *triple, three-*
*d.*
ris, e, adj. *sad.*
mphus, i, n. 2, *a triumph.*
ui, pro. *thou.*
us, i, m. 2, *the name of*
*o Roman kings.*
, adv. *then.*
ĭdus, a, um, adj. *swollen,*
*ty.*
is, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus)
*se.*

Ultĭmus, a, um, adj. (positive wanting, comp. ultĕrior, sup. ultĭmus) *the last.*
Ultra, prep, *beyond.*
Umbra, æ, f. 1, *a shade.*
Unda, æ, f. 1, *a wave.*
Undique, adv. *on all sides.*
Unus, a, um, card. num. adj. *one.*
Urbs, urbis, f. 3, *a city.*
Ursus, i, m. 2, *a bear.*
Usus, ûs, m. 4, *use, profit, need.*
Ut, conjc. *that, in order that, as.*
Uter, tra, trum, adj. pro. *which of the two.*
Uterque, trăque, trumque, adj. pro. *each, both.*
Utĭlis, e, adj. *useful, profitable.*
Utĭnam, adv. *O that, would that.*
Utor, uti, usus, v. dep. stem. conj. *to use.*

## V.

Væ, int. *alas! wo!*
Văgus, a, um, adj. *wandering.*
Valeo, ēre, ui (sup. wanting), v. n. e conj. *to be well, to be strong, to avail.*
Valĭdus, a, um, adj. *strong, mighty.*

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Vēlor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be veiled.*
Vēnio, vēnīre, vēni, ventum, v. n. i conj. *to come.*
Vēnor, āri, ātus, v. dep. a conj. *to hunt.*
Ventus, i, m. 2, *a wind.*
Verber, ĕris, n. 3, *a blow.*
Verbum, i, n. 2, *a word.*
Vērĭtas, ātis, f. 3, *truth.*
Vĕru, n. 4 (ind. in sing), *a spit.*
Vērus, a, um, adj. *true.*
Vesper, ĕri, m. 2, *the evening.*
Vester, tra, trum, pro. *your, yours.*
Vestīgium, i, n. 2, *a footstep, a vestige.*
Vestio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i conj. *to clothe.*
Vestior, īri, ītus, pass. *to be clothed.*
Via, æ, f. 1, *a way.*
Vīcis, gen. (nom. not used) f, 3, *a hap, a change, an occasion.*
Victōria, æ, f. 1, *a victory.*
Vĭdeo, vĭdēre, vīdi, vīsum, v. a. e conj. *to see, to behold.*
Vĭdeor, vĭdēri, vīsus, pass. *to be seen.*
Viginti, card. num. adj. *twenty.*
Vinco, vincĕre, vīci, victum, v. a. stem conj. *to conquer.*
Vincor, vinci, victus, pass. *to be conquered.*
*prince of Latin poets.*
Vīrĭdis, e, adj. *green.*
Virtus, ūtis, f. 3, *virtue, power, valour.*
Vis, vis, f. 3, *force, strength, power;* pl. *vīres.*
Vīta, æ, f. 1, *life.*
Vīto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to shun.*
Vitor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be shunned.*
Vitupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to censure, to blame.*
Vitupĕror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be blamed.*
Vīvo, vīvĕre, vixi, victum, v. n. stem conj. *to live.*
Vŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to call, to name.*
Vŏcor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be called.*
Vŏlo, velle, vŏlui, v. n. irr. *to be willing.*
Voluptas, atis, f. 3, *pleasure.*
Vox, vōcis, f. 3, *the voice.*
Vulgus, i, m. *or* n. 2, *the people, the populace.*
Vulnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to wound.*
Vulnĕror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be wounded.*
Vultus, ûs, m. 4, *the countenance.*

## X.

Xerxes, is, m. 3, *a King of Persia.*

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